



WHO IS BRITAIN'S GREATEST QUEEN?



HISTORY

REVEALED



THE BLITZ

How Britain kept calm and carried on



THE AGE OF INVENTION

THE VICTORIANS

WHO BUILT THE MODERN WORLD

The scientists, innovators and engineers who created a revolution

IMMEDIATE
MEDIA

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2014



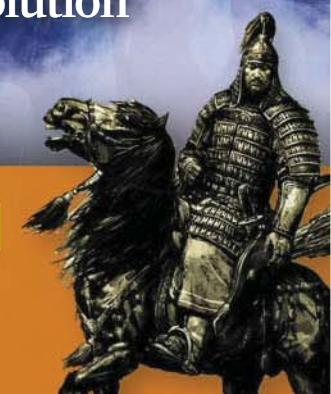
IRONCLADS

Battleships in the
American Civil War

MASSACRE AT THE
MUNICH OLYMPICS
1972's terror games

GENGHIS KHAN

History's ultimate
empire builder





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Welcome



History Revealed's HQ in Bristol is surrounded by evidence of the way the **world was transformed in the reign of Queen Victoria**. Brunel's triumphs are the most obvious, with the Clifton Suspension Bridge being one of the city's proudest attractions. His railway connected Bristol to London in the east, and ships such as the SS *Great Britain* – today an award-winning museum in the harbour – **joined Britain to America** in the west. And the Victorians revolutionised not just our transportation, but also science, medicine, communication and how we viewed the world. The journey begins on page 26.

We decided to continue the celebration of **all things British** elsewhere this issue. To mark the Queen becoming our **longest-reigning monarch** when she passes her great-great-grandmother Victoria's record on 9 September, we take a look back through history and ask 'who is our greatest-ever queen?' (p69). There's a whole bunch more British history too, just **look for the Union flag**.

We also look back on events around the globe. From Mongolia, we meet **Genghis Khan, a controversial**



Great Victorians (L-R): Michael Faraday, Queen Victoria, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Florence Nightingale and Charles Darwin

character to say the least and one of history's ultimate empire builders (p77). The **American Civil War** provides a defining moment in naval combat history (p62), and, more recently, we remember the tragic **massacre of athletes at the 1972 Olympics** (p16).

Be sure to write and tell us what you think of the issue!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our October issue, on sale 17 September

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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



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THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

437

The number of bombers that raided Coventry in one night during the Blitz. See page 54.

1,000

The number of horses that reputedly rode over the site of Genghis Khan's tomb, in order to remove any physical evidence of its whereabouts. See page 77.

26

Albert Einstein's age in his 'miracle year', which saw the birth of his famous $E=mc^2$ formula. See page 20.



26 THE VICTORIANS

The age of invention and discovery that shaped the world

TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY...

Snapshots

Take a look at the big picture p8

I Read the News Today

September, through the ages p14

COVER STORY Yesterday's Papers

Massacre at the Munich Olympics p16

Graphic History

The birth of the Metropolitan Police p18

What Happened Next...

Einstein enjoys a 'miracle year' p20

COVER STORY The Extraordinary Tale of... Welsh legend, Owain Glyndwr p22

THE BIG STORY

COVER STORY THE VICTORIANS

The legacy of this age of progress can still be seen in all walks of life today p26

Need to Know

The 19th century was a period of great names and greater deeds p28

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Trace the major events of Victoria's 63-year reign that changed the world p38

All the World Under One Roof

A walk through weird and wonderful items at the Great Exhibition p41

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Continue your personal age of discovery with these places, books and films p46

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Great Adventures: the Voyage of the Batavia

A murderous mutiny led by a madman p48

COVER STORY In Pictures: the Blitz

When the people of Britain kept calm and carried on p54

COVER STORY Battlefield: Hampton Roads

Clash of the Ironclads p62

COVER STORY Who is Britain's Greatest Queen?

The women who have worn the crown p69

COVER STORY History Makers: Genghis Khan

A military genius who built an empire on the bodies of millions p77



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the ironclad ships
of the American
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The bloodiest mutiny
in history on the edge of
the known world

SEPTEMBER 2015

BRITISH SPECIAL Q&A

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Your Britain-themed questions
answered by our panel of experts p82

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Who are the British? p85

What's the significance of
the Bulldog? (p86); Have
the British always been
heavy drinkers? (p87)



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Surviving the Zeppelin raids of 1915 p92

Books

New releases plus read up on food p94

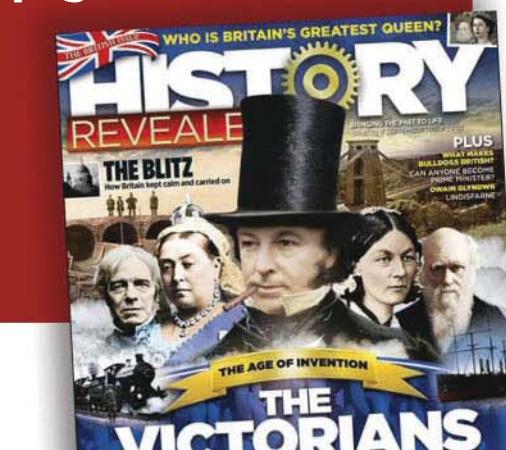
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More details on our
subscription offers on
page 24



READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

CHECK THE PHOTOGRAPH

Pages 20 and 21 of the latest issue (What Happened Next? August 2015) show what is widely believed to be the first permanent photograph of a man. He appears to be having his boots polished, and was thus captured by Louis Daguerre's long exposure on a sensitised silver plate.

"There appears to be two more people... I like to think they may have been playing chess."

This image is well-known in the photographic world but, looking a bit to the right, there appears to be two more

people seated at a table. I like to think they may have been playing chess. I wonder if anyone else has noticed or studied this?

Dave Hamer,
Nebraska, USA

Editor replies:

It certainly does look like there could be a couple sat at a table,

**LETTER
OF THE
MONTH**

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?
An unknown man in Paris becomes the first human in history to have his photo taken.

1838 PHOTOGRAPHY TAKES LEAP FORWARD BY STAYING STILL

Louis Daguerre may have been the first man to capture an image, but his photos signalled the birth of a revolution in modern photography just 100 years ago.

LETTER OF THE MONTH

PERSONS OF INTEREST
Has Dave spotted two new characters in this old image?

Just reading your feature on The Wars of the Roses (The Big Story, August 2015), takes me back to last year when I wrote my final year history dissertation on Richard III

Elizabeth Farnell

BATTLESHIPS

A good article (Top 10 Ships, July 2015), I suspect every reader has their own particular take on what makes a ship a part of history. My own thoughts are with the 'Dreadnought' class

battleships. While the Arizona and Bismarck are iconic for different reasons, both have met tragic ends, one as a result of a surprise attack, the other from action against ships of similar class.

If I had to pick a ship from that class, I would have to go for HMS Warspite, active from Jutland in 1916 to the bombardment of Walcheren in November 1944. By then, the grand old lady of the Royal

Navy was running on three shafts, her X turret was out of action, and had a huge concrete caisson in her bottom. I think I'm right in saying she saw more battles than any other battleship.

I think it's to Britain's lasting regret that none of these magnificent ships was kept for the nation.

William Haydon,
Hampshire

ROCK THE BOAT

I have to smile at certain egocentrism... In a list of the ten ships that made the most waves (Top 10, July 2015), four were English. If you add those of its sister country, the US, it raises the total to six Anglo-American 'tubs'. I would have liked to have seen *La Pinta*,

TALKING POINT
Our round-up of history's greatest-ever ships sparked plenty of debate

the caravel from which the American continent was first spotted when the Spanish successfully re-established a bridge between the transatlantic continents. You are asking for "the biggest waves"? That may have been the biggest wave inside this group.

Henry E Lares,
via email

I can't get enough, I just love these magazines!! Best part of the month!! #happy

@ClaireHac

ROOM FOR MORE?

Further to your Top 10 ships that sailed into history (July 2015), there are quite a few that you could have added.

Namely, the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* [later *CSS Virginia*], the first two ironclads to go head-to-head in a battle; the *USS Constitution*; the *Bounty*, made famous by Captain Bligh;

10 TOP TEN... SHIPS

The ships that sailed into history

From Viking ships to historic ocean liners, Nige Towliff nominates the ships that have made the biggest waves...

THE BISMARCK

POTEMKIN

THE MAYFLOWER

THE VICTORIA

THE BEE

THE OSEBERG

HMS BEAGLE

HMS VICTORY

THE HL HUNLEY

THE TITANIC

THE BATTLESHIP ARIZONA

THE H. M. S. MONITOR

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

62

the Ark Royal from World War II, which was reported as sunk by the German propaganda but kept popping up; the *Golden Hind*, the *Graf Spee*, the *Prince of Wales* and I am sure there are many more.

Tony Denman,
via email

Editor replies:

Thanks to all of you who wrote and emailed in to suggest ships after our recent top 10 article. As you can imagine, the debate in the office over which boats to include was heated, and many of those you've nominated were battling for inclusion. Hopefully you'll enjoy the feature about two of them on page 62 of this issue!

f I really love this magazine. I am a volunteer tour guide in a group of historic buildings in Kings Norton, Birmingham, called 'Saint Nicolas Place'. They won the 'Restoration' TV programme in 2004. I love to buy the magazine as I may be able to learn something that will help with my tour, I was particularly interested in the article on 'Tudor buildings' in the April edition. So the magazine is helpful to me as well as being really interesting to read.
Pat Taylor

LOOK SHARP

I am astonished - and saddened - to read an article on the abolition of the slave trade (The Reel Story, July 2015) in your most interesting magazine, only to find absolutely no mention at all of the tireless abolitionist Granville Sharp. He was acknowledged, even by Wilberforce, as the "father of the movement". Sharp was Wilberforce's mentor.

As early as 1772, Sharp brought a test case - the "negro Somerset" - before the Courts and it was decided by Lord Mansfield in the name of the whole bench that "as soon as a slave sets foot on the soil of the British islands he becomes free". An astounding verdict!



In 1787, a committee was formed under the presidency of Granville Sharp, for the "abolition of the slave trade" and, after 20 years of labour, this object was affected. The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act was passed in 1807, although slaves were not emancipated in the British colonies until 1840.

Surely it is time to give the recognition and credit for the successful anti-slavery movement in Britain to this humble man, Granville Sharp, as well as to his associate, Thomas Clarkson, the real movers and shakers behind the abolition of slavery in Britain. William Wilberforce certainly played his part as a front-man, but the full credit should not be given to him and his and his family's self-promotion.

Susan Prowse Tako,
via email

Writer Jonny Wilkes replies:
You're absolutely right that the achievements of Granville Sharp, as well as many other men and women, have been overshadowed by the legacy of William Wilberforce. The memoir written by Wilberforce's sons successfully bolstered his efforts, while undermining others. We would have liked to explore the vital work of others further but, as the feature focused on the

Amazing Grace

Jonny Wilkes meets the real William Wilberforce - the man who tirelessly pursued an end to the British slave trade.

The real William Wilberforce was a man of many talents. He was a brilliant orator, a successful businessman and a dedicated Christian. He was also a tireless campaigner for the abolition of the British slave trade. In this special feature, Jonny Wilkes meets the real William Wilberforce - the man who tirelessly pursued an end to the British slave trade.

THE YOUNG ONE

Wilberforce was born in 1759 and grew up in a family of Quakers.

THE MATURED

Wilberforce became a Member of Parliament in 1780.

THE SENIOR

Wilberforce became a Member of Parliament in 1780.

THE OLD MAN

Wilberforce became a Member of Parliament in 1780.

THE DEATH

Wilberforce became a Member of Parliament in 1780.

THE LEGACY

Wilberforce became a Member of Parliament in 1780.

THE END

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

1877 OBELISK AFLOAT

A huge, peculiar, iron capsule is launched from the shore of Alexandria, Egypt, on 21 September 1877. Inside is an ancient – and very heavy – treasure: the 21-metre-long, 224-tonne obelisk known to us today as Cleopatra's Needle. The monolith, carved with intricate hieroglyphs, had stood in what's now Cairo since about 1450 BC. It had been presented to the British government by Egypt's ruler, Muhammed Ali, in either 1819 or 1820 – but it was nearly 60 years before it was encased in iron and towed to London, where it now looms over the Victoria Embankment.





TIME CAPSULE
SEPTEMBER



SNAPSHOT

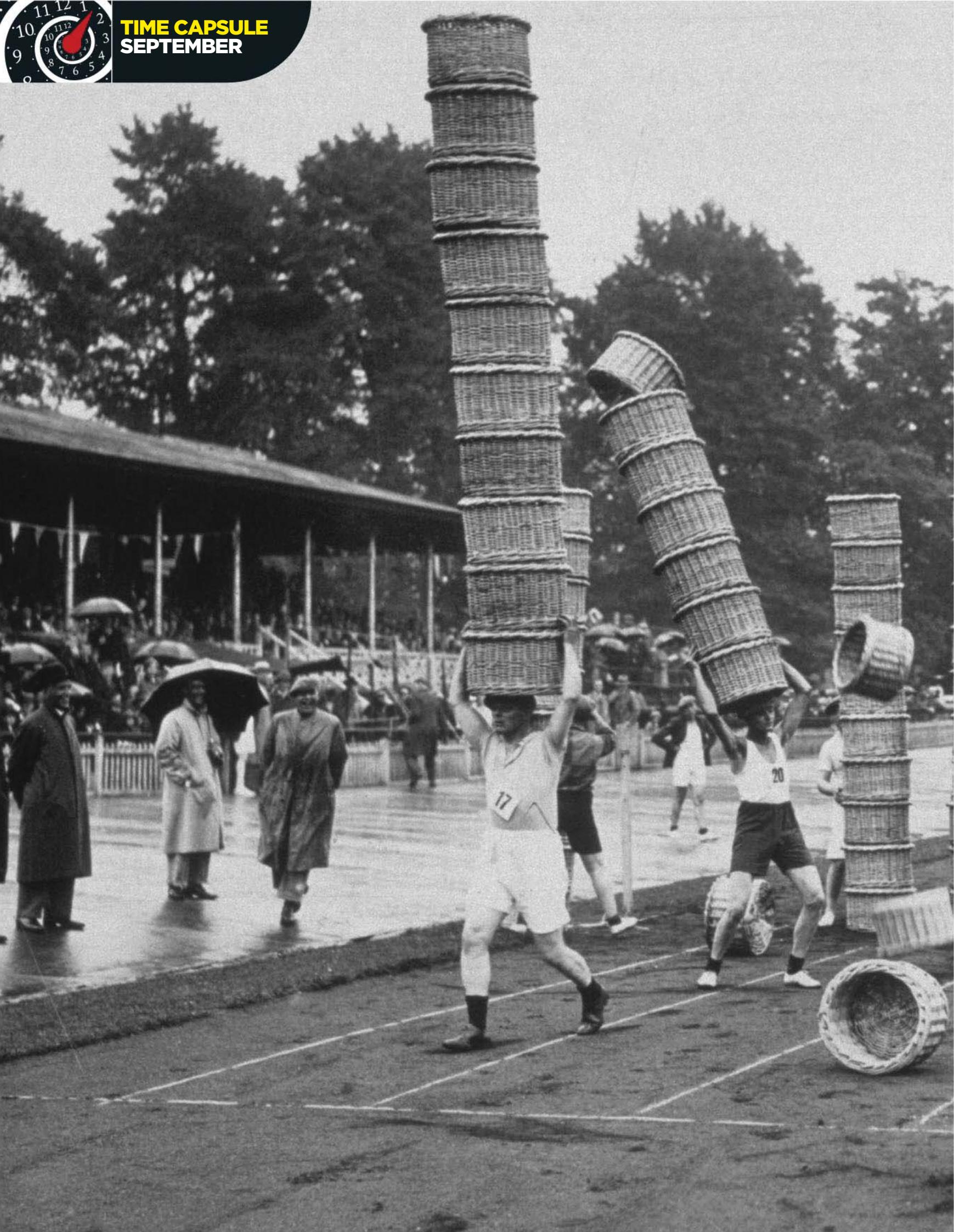
1952 WHAT A PANE

No, these men aren't waving for the camera, nor are they surrendering. It just takes this many workers to hold in place and install a vast plate-glass window at an office in Piccadilly, London.

Needless to say, safely moving such gigantic glass panes could cause a logistical headache. When a similarly sized window was built for the Festival of Britain in 1950, it had to be transported from Sheffield to London at a speed of 8mph - the 160-mile journey took five days.



TIME CAPSULE SEPTEMBER





SNAPSHOT

1937 BASKET CASES

At the annual Borough Market sports day at Herne Hill, London, competitors prepare (some more successfully than others) for the most popular race: basket carrying.

For years, market sellers moved their wares in as many baskets as they could balance on their bounces, so someone used their head and made it a spectator sport. It wasn't just a matter of pride either. Waiting for the winner of the 1937 race was the prize of a new suit, overcoat and an inscribed gold watch, to be presented by a star who used to live in the area, silent-movie legend Charlie Chaplin.

GETTY



TIME CAPSULE SEPTEMBER

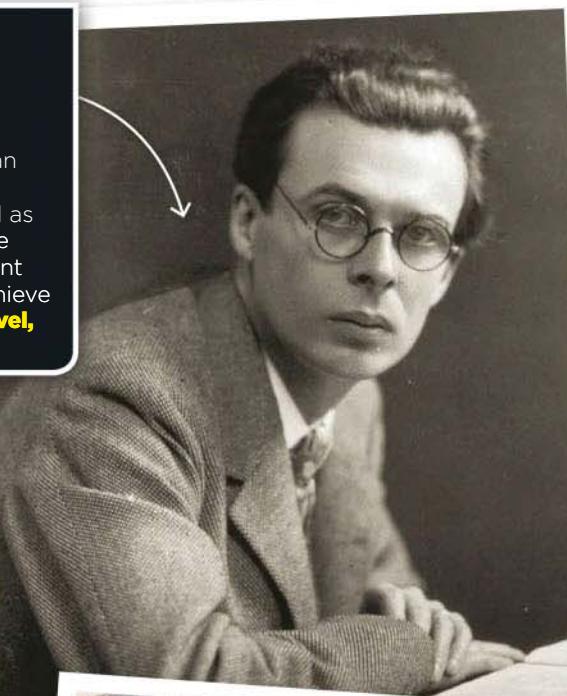
"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **September**

HUXLEY AND ORWELL'S PAST

1917 BEFORE THE DYSTOPIAN FUTURES

Fifteen years before publishing his dystopian magnum opus *Brave New World*, former student **Aldous Huxley** (pictured) was hired as **Eton College's new French tutor**. In a bizarre coincidence (or was it serendipity?), he spent that year teaching Eric Blair, who would achieve great fame with **another bleak futuristic novel, 1984**, under the name George Orwell.



MARBLE MASTERPIECE

1504 THE LONG WAIT FOR 'DAVID'

The unveiling of the 'David' statue - by the great Renaissance artist Michelangelo - on 8 September 1504, was a long time coming. A marble of the Biblical hero had been commissioned to a different sculptor **40 years earlier**, but he never got beyond the early chiselling. 'David' went neglected for decades until a 20-something Michelangelo asked for the contract. Nearly three years later, 'David' was placed at the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, purposely positioned so his **stern gaze was fixed towards the neighbouring state of Rome** as a warning.



HALF-BAKED STORY

1683 CREATION OF THE CROISSANT?

The Holy Roman city of Vienna was besieged for months when the invading Ottoman army was defeated on 12 September 1683. Attempts to tunnel into the city had been **thwarted by a group of bakers**, who heard digging and raised the alarm. To celebrate the victory, those bakers cooked up a special treat. It was a buttery pastry **in the shape of the crescent moon of the Ottoman flag** - the first croissant. Now, it may sound too good a story to be true, and it almost certainly is, but that didn't stop the croissant being banned by some Islamic groups in the following centuries.

FINDING A NAME

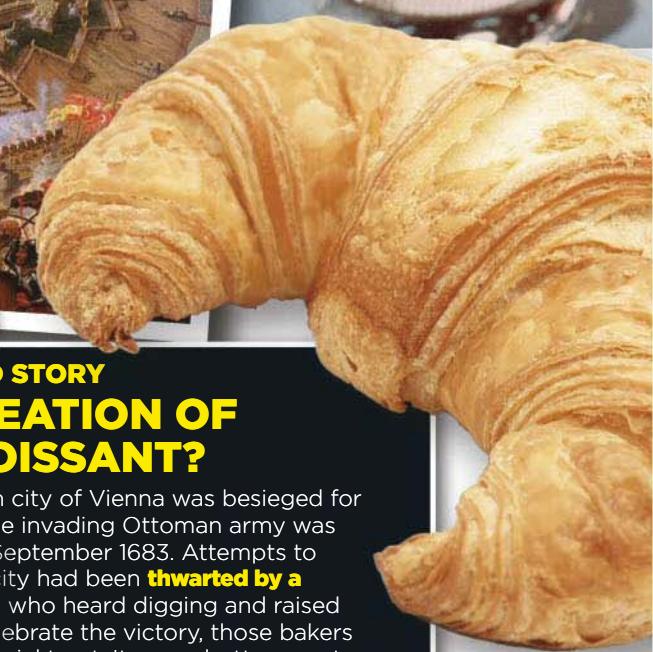
Gerry Anderson got the title from his brother Lionel, who was in the RAF during World War II. In a letter, he referred to the Thunderbird Field base in Arizona near where he was stationed, and later killed in action.

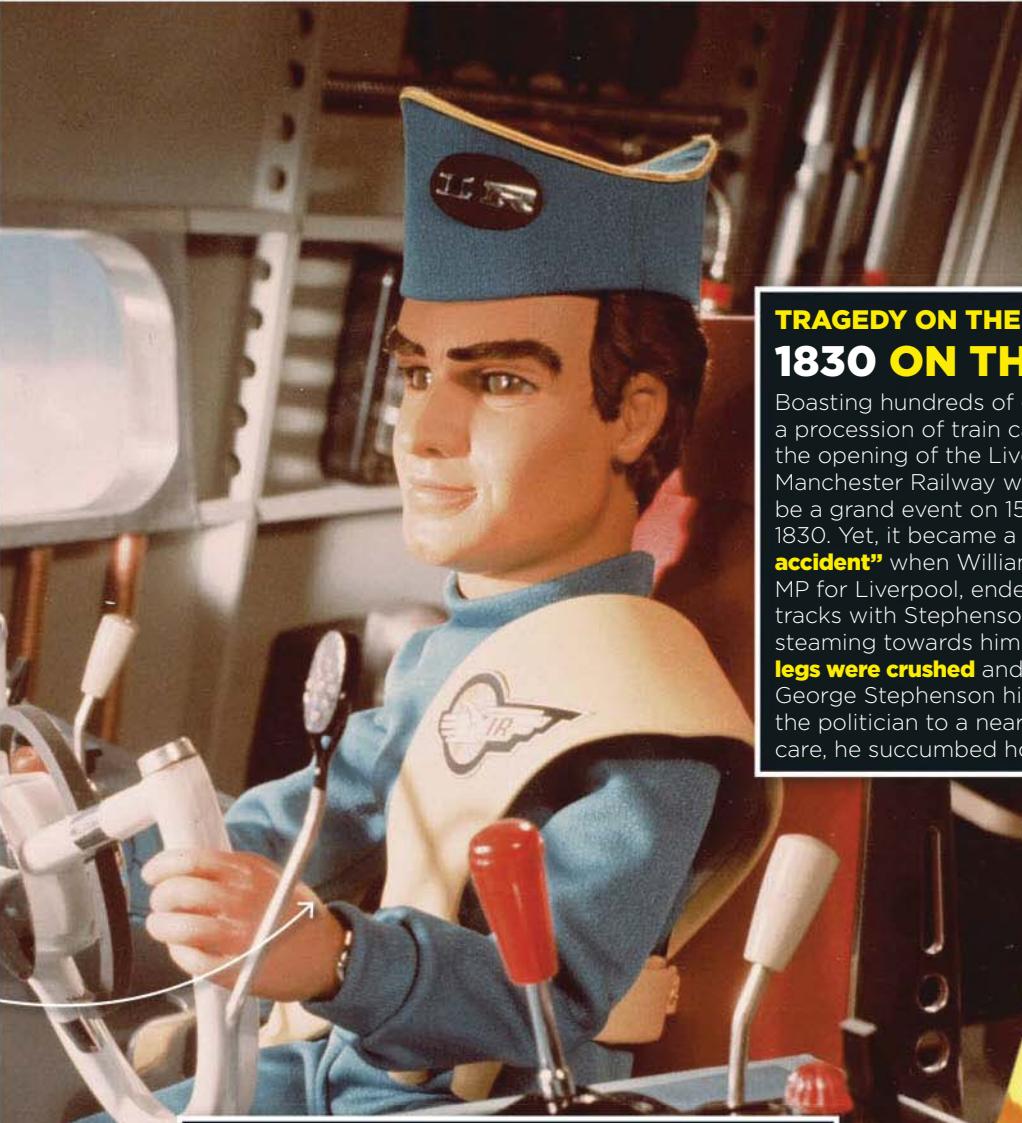


5, 4, 3, 2, 1!

1965 50 YEARS OF THUNDERBIRDS

With their rockets, submarines and space stations, the Tracy family has been saving the world, and thrilling generations, for 50 years, from the first time the immortal words, "**Thunderbirds are go!**" were broadcast on 30 September 1965. The sci-fi series, created by British TV producers Gerry and Sylvia Anderson, used an innovative **puppetry technique known as 'supermarionation'** to bring the missions of Jeff Tracy's International Rescue to life across 32 episodes and two feature films.



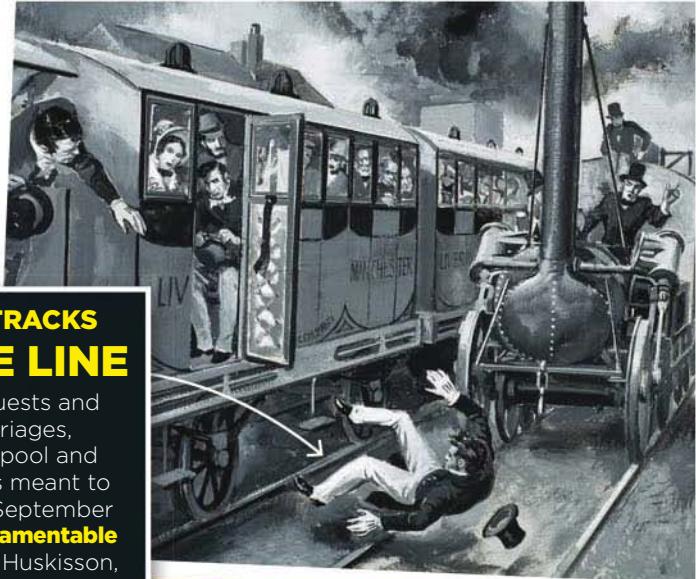


CLAMP DOWN ON FIRST DRINK DRIVER 1897 TIPSY TAXI

Just before 1am on 10 September 1897, London taxi driver George Smith was stopped by a policeman when his electric cab was seen swerving across the road at a **reckless 8mph**. After questioning, he was fined 20 shillings, and so became the first person to be charged with driving while drunk. "Motor-car drivers ought to be very careful", he was warned, "the police have a **very happy knack of stopping a runaway horse**, but to stop a motor is a very different thing."

TRAGEDY ON THE TRACKS 1830 ON THE LINE

Boasting hundreds of guests and a procession of train carriages, the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was meant to be a grand event on 15 September 1830. Yet, it became a "**lamentable accident**" when William Huskisson, MP for Liverpool, ended up on the tracks with Stephenson's *Rocket* steaming towards him. **Huskisson's legs were crushed** and, despite George Stephenson himself driving the politician to a nearby town for care, he succumbed hours later.



"...OH BOY"

The key **September** events that changed the world

SEPTEMBER 490 BC WINNING A MARATHON

Persia's invasion of Greece is undone with an Athenian victory at Marathon.

4 SEPTEMBER AD 476 ROME FALLS IN A DAY

Romulus Augustulus' overthrow marks the end of the Western Roman Empire.

2 SEPTEMBER 1666 GREAT BALLS OF FIRE

The devastating Great Fire of London, which lasts four days, begins in a bakery.

14 SEPTEMBER 1752 FROM JULIAN TO GREGORY

Across the British Empire, the Gregorian calendar replaces the Julian system.

22 SEPTEMBER 1862 FREEING THE SLAVES

President Abraham Lincoln issues the initial Emancipation Proclamation.

19 SEPTEMBER 1893 THE START OF SUFFRAGE

New Zealand becomes the first country where all women have the right to vote.

30 SEPTEMBER 1954 NUKES GO UNDERWATER

USS *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear submarine, is commissioned.

EDDIE'S END 1327 P-P-P- POKER FACE

Poor Edward II. Not only did he face constant opposition in his 20-year rule, but he was deposed in 1326 when England was invaded - by **his wife and her lover**. Following a year's imprisonment, Edward was executed in September 1327, and rumours soon spread that he met his gruesome end with a **red-hot poker** up his backside.

AND FINALLY...

When the English ship *Merchant Royal* sank on 23 September 1641, off the coast of Cornwall, it **took with it a vast fortune**. The gold, silver and jewels in the holds are thought to be worth billions today.

It is thought by some historians that Edward's murder was staged and his death didn't actually die for a few more years.





THE Sun

FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE 3p

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

THE HOODED ARAB ASSASSIN

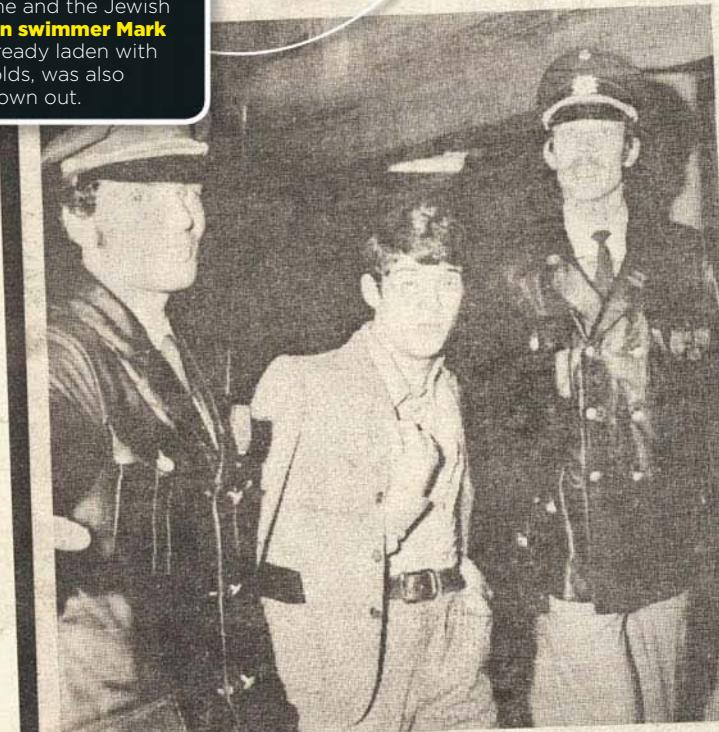


AN Arab assassin, hooded and sinister, stands on the balcony of the Israeli team's flats and peers through eye-slits at troops and police surrounding the block. Soon after, he and the other guerrillas took their hostages and flew in helicopters from the Olympic village — to keep a date with death at Furstenfeldbruck military airport.

MASSACRE OF OLYMPIC CITY

OLYMPIC CHAOS

The siege caused panic in the Olympic village. Fearing reprisals, the Egyptian team flew home and the Jewish American swimmer Mark Spitz, already laden with seven golds, was also swiftly flown out.



HOW LONG HAVE THEY GOT? — See Pages 2 and 3

NINE Israeli Olympic athletes were shot dead last night in a terrifying gun battle between police and Arab terrorists.

They were killed when West German police sharp-shooters opened up on the terrorists, who had held the Israelis just a hair-trigger from death for more than 18 hours.

Three Arabs fell wounded. One blew himself up with a hand grenade.

Later, two Arab guerrillas were captured trying to escape after the gun-battle.

The dramatic shoot-up happened at Furstenfeldbruck, only 25 miles from Munich's Olympic Village.

The Arabs were transferring their captives,

Hostages shot dead in airport gun battle

had the whole world holding its breath...

Arab guerrillas had burst into the Olympic headquarters of the Israeli team at 4.15 am, yesterday.

The gang — nearly a dozen strong — seized the Israelis' Block 31. Two team coaches who tried to stop them were shot dead.

HOURS

The rest of the Israeli contingent were rounded up as hostages. The Arabs announced that one Israeli would be shot every two hours unless...

THE GAMES were cancelled.

TWO HUNDRED Palestinian "political prisoners" were freed by Israel, and —

THREE PLANES were laid on to fly the gang and their hostages out of West Germany.

The West Germans offered an "unlimited"

THE PRISONER

END of the siege. Police march an unidentified prisoner away from the quarters of the Israeli team in the Olympic Village after the Arab terrorists had left with their hostages in a dramatic attempt to escape from Germany by plane.

POWER GAME PAWNS — See Page 5

THE MARKSMEN — See Page 15

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **6 September 1972**, the papers report the horror of the Munich Olympics massacre

“THEY’RE ALL GONE”

For its West German organisers, the 1972 Olympic Games represented a chance to stage an upbeat event that would shake off memories of 1936 and the notoriously stage-managed Berlin Games. In the event's second week, that hope lay in tatters.

In the early hours of 5 September, eight tracksuit-clad Palestinian terrorists broke into the Israeli area of the athletes' village and took 11 athletes and coaches hostage. Two Israelis, who tried to fend off their attackers, were shot shortly after. The hostage-takers' demand: the release of 234 imprisoned Palestinians. After the Israeli government outrightly refused to negotiate, and the terrorists – or 'Black September' group – rejected offers of unlimited money, a tense stalemate emerged.

With the world's media gathered for the Games, the siege was broadcast across the globe – including to the terrorists, who were able to watch every attempt by German police to enter the building on television. There were moments of hope; hostages were brought forward to speak at the window and officials even entered the apartment where they were held in an attempt to negotiate.

But it was for naught. After 18 hours and several bungled efforts to intercept the terrorists, a shoot-out at a nearby airport left the nine hostages, one policeman and five Black Septemberists dead. "Our worst fears have been realised tonight... They're all gone," reported American sports reporter, Jim McKay.

As for the remaining three terrorists, they had been captured, but were released just weeks later on the demands of the Palestinian hijackers of a Lufthansa airliner. ☺

KILLED IN CROSSFIRE

The hostages were taken to the airport in helicopters as the terrorists attempted to flee Germany. **The police opened fire**, causing a heated gun battle and a terrorist to set off a grenade. When it was over, all nine hostages were dead.



SHOW GOES ON

Despite demonstrations calling for the immediate cancellation of the Games, **events were recommended** only hours after the massacre.

CRISIS POINTS

ABOVE: Several hostages died when a grenade was set off by one of the terrorists in a helicopter

RIGHT: During the crisis, protestors demanded the Games to stop



1972 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

1 SEPTEMBER In the most widely reported chess championships ever, **American Bobby Fischer wins the title** from Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in a sporting Cold War match-up.

4 SEPTEMBER A gang of art thieves makes off with 18 paintings, including a Rembrandt, from Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. The **multi-million dollar crime** has never been solved.

17 SEPTEMBER *M*A*S*H*, a darkly comic series following **doctors in the Korean War**, premieres. Over its 11-year run, it becomes one of the most popular shows on American television.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

The birth of the Metropolitan Police Force

1829 MET POLICE ACT IS PASSED

On **29 September 1829**, the first Metropolitan Police Act took effect and London gained a new law enforcement institution. But how did the officers cope with the capital's deep-rooted crime problems?

1829

The Metropolitan Police Force is formed in September by Sir Robert Peel. There are initially **1,000 officers**, of which 895 patrol the streets.

1830

The first police officer to be **killed on duty** - PC Joseph Grantham - dies while trying to intervene at a pub brawl in Euston.

1842

The Force's **Detective Department** is formed. By 1864, it grows to a team of 15.

1851

The Met creates a temporary new division to control crowds at the **Great Exhibition** (find out more about the event on page 41).



FOUNDING FATHER

Name Sir Robert Peel

Lived 1788-1850

Nickname 'The father of modern policing'

Bio The son of a mill owner, Peel went to Oxford University before entering politics. As Home Secretary, he reformed the prison service and criminal

law, reducing the number of crimes punishable by death. In 1829, he established the Metropolitan Police Force, whose ethic of 'policing by consent' remains the model for law enforcement around the world.

1858

The police get horse-drawn vans to securely their carry prisoners. These become known as 'Black Marias'.

1866

3,200 officers are used to control a huge riot in Hyde Park and 28 are severely injured. The **military has to be called in** to restore order.

1872

The first **police strike** takes place. Several are disciplined or dismissed, although many later return.

TOP NICKNAMES

BOBBIES AND PEELERS

After Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the Force

THE BOYS IN BLUE

A nod to the hue of their uniform

THE FUZZ

Born in twenties America, its meaning remains a mystery

THE OLD BILL

Theories abound, with pre-Met and post-WWII stories ringing true

PC PLOD

Inspired by their perceived heavy gaits

FLAT FOOT

Because they walk so much

COPPERS, COPS

Likely from 'to cop' - to seize

ROZZERS

A term for a Cockney copper from around the 1880s

5/6

The proportion of officers sacked, many for corruption, by 1833

POLICE BOX



London's first police boxes were placed in Richmond and Wood Green on a trial basis in 1929

SIZE OF THE FORCE OFFICER NUMBERS



1829

1,011



1830

3,350



1849

5,493



1851

5,551



1852

5,652



1855

7,000



1862

7,112



1885

13,319



1899

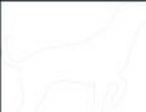
16,000

NUMBERS OF OFFICERS

London's population rises from 1.2 million to 7 million

BITE OUT OF CRIME

Two bloodhounds were used on the Jack the Ripper case in 1888 - the Met's first-known police dogs



2.5

The average speed, in mph, at which 19th-century cops walked when patrolling their beats

4/5

The proportion of all the Met's 1834 dismissals that were due to drunkenness

4

The first officer to be sacked lasted just four hours, before he was found drunk on the job

1884

The Irish Republican Brotherhood, also called the 'Fenians', bombs Scotland Yard, hitting Special Irish Branch.

1901

Science comes to the Force when the Fingerprint Bureau enters into operation

1907

Police officers clash with 800 suffragettes outside the House of Commons the Met accused of brutality.



1910

The first use of radio telephony results in the capture of the now-notorious murderer, Dr Crippen.

1914

As World War I breaks out, 24,000 Special Constables are sworn in and the Met's first female officers also start to work.

1915

The launch of the London Ambulance Service sees the Force relieved of some of its former duties.

1917

In this year, 2,300 police officers are away from their normal duties, having joined the armed forces to serve in World War I.



ANATOMY OF A POLICE OFFICER

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

In 1870, the minimum standard height for Met officers was 5'8". The men also could not have flat feet, stiffness of joints, narrow chests or facial deformities.

UNIFORM

Early uniforms were made to look civil rather than military (since the public mistrusted troops). Until 1869, the uniform had to be worn while on and off duty.

WEAPONS

The men were not armed with firearms or sabres so as to avoid antagonism. A wooden truncheon was carried in a long pocket in the tail of their coat.

ACCESSORIES

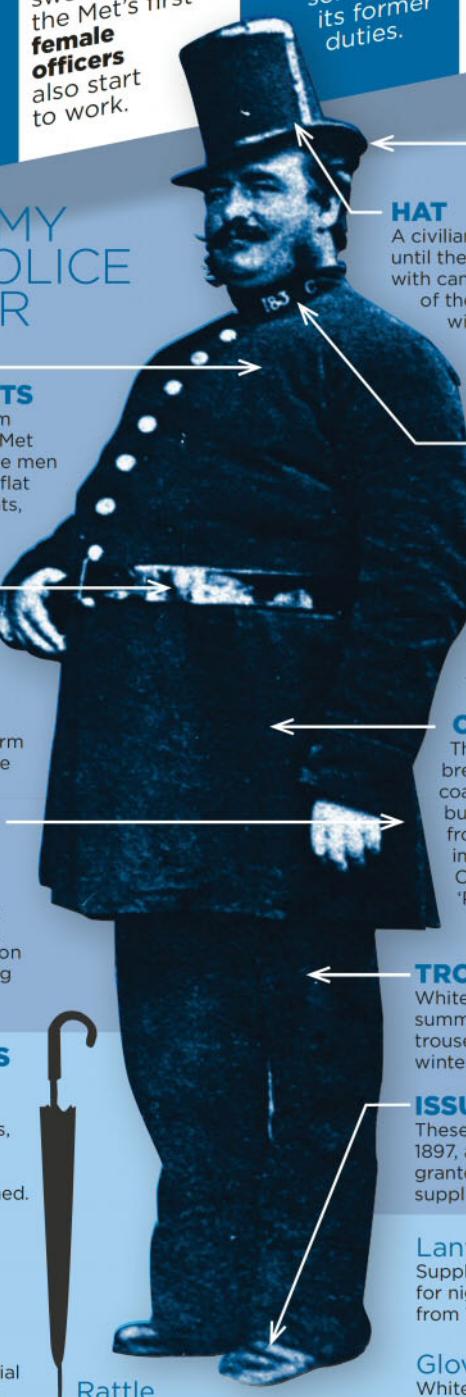
Handcuffs

The handcuffs were concealed in pockets, again to distinguish from soldiers, who would be visibly armed.



Umbrella

Not part of the official original uniform but, from 1859, police officers were forbidden to carry umbrellas on duty.



Minimum height requirement: 5'8"

HAT

A civilian top hat was worn until the 1860s. Reinforced with cane struts, the top of the hat was covered with varnished leather for weatherproofing and strength.

COLLAR

A thick leather stock was worn inside the high collar to guard against strangulation (until 1880). The number on the collar of the coat identified the officer.

COAT

The blue single-breasted swallow tail coat, bore eight gilt buttons down the front, each with an image of the Victoria Crown and the words 'Police Force'.

TROUSERS

White trousers for summer day wear, blue trousers for night and winter patrol.

ISSUE BOOTS

These were disliked. In 1897, a boot allowance was granted instead of being supplied with boots.

Lanterns

Supplied for night duty from 1872.



Gloves

White for summer, black worsted for winter.





WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

How a humble clerk became one of the 20th century's most influential scientists

1905 ALBERT EINSTEIN REVEALS HIS THEORIES TO THE SCIENCE WORLD

In his 'annus mirabilis', an unknown physicist publishes revolutionary discoveries, allowing science to make countless great leaps forward...

The start of 1905 saw Albert Einstein working as a clerk in the Swiss patent office in Bern. Unemployed and broke, he had been grateful to get the job in 1902, as the small-but-steady income had allowed him to marry Mileva Marić, a physics student from Serbia whom he met at college. Einstein was himself brilliant at physics, but his lax attitude to work and his tendency not to show up for classes had not endeared him to his college professors. So after his graduation, with poor references, he was turned down for every academic post he had applied for.

It turned out to be a blessing in disguise. His job as a clerk gave Einstein time to think physics and quietly formulate several theories. To have one published in *Annalen der Physik*, the world's foremost physics journal, would have been a great achievement but in 1905, the 26-year-old Einstein had four in print. Those publications changed everything, both for him and the scientific world.

PHYSICS IN PRINT

His work on the photoelectric effect, in which he applied the quantum theory to light, was published in June, followed in July by a paper on Brownian

motion, providing experimental proof of the existence of atoms. But it was in September that his now-famous work on special relativity was printed. And he was not even finished. He followed his fundamental findings concerning space and time with a paper enhancing the theory with the equation, $E=mc^2$.

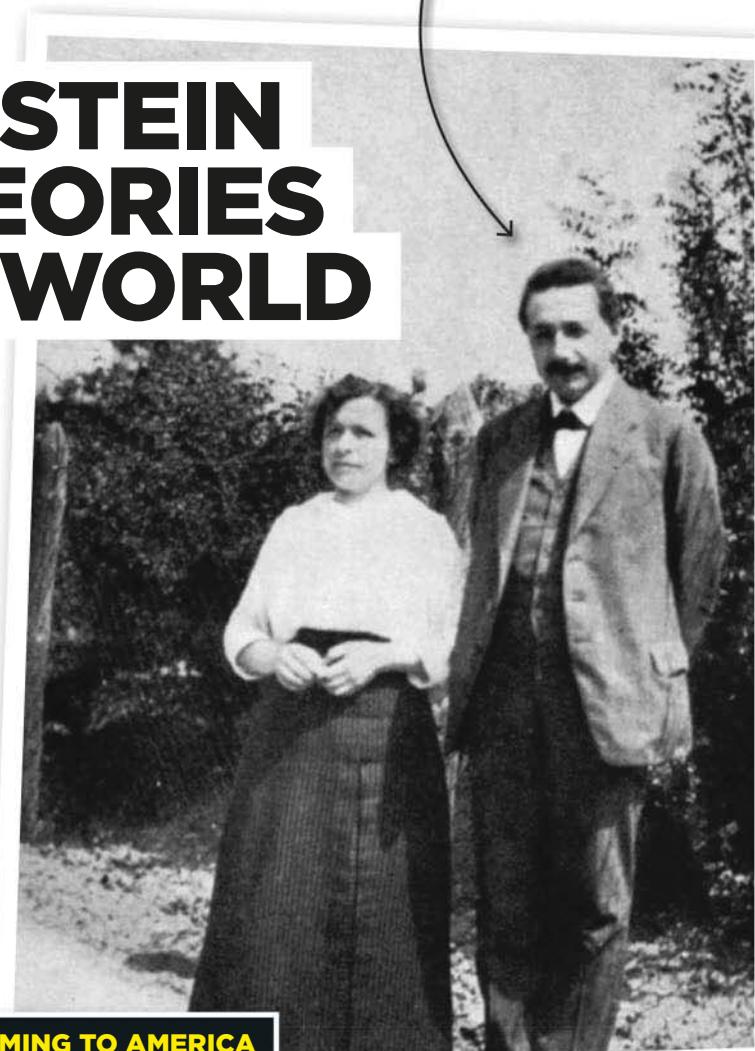
In these four papers, Einstein addressed the most important and complex questions of the era. Einstein's year, dubbed 'annus mirabilis' (miracle year), has gone down in history as a feat of unprecedented scientific creativity that revised notions of space, time, mass and energy, and set the stage for modern physics.

ILLUSTRIOS CAREER

His work, however, received little acclaim at first. He needed the attention of physicist Max Planck, the founder of quantum theory, before receiving due recognition. From then, his prestige and career blossomed. He held academic posts in Europe, and created his general theory of relativity. Yet, despite the years of brilliant research that followed, it seems fitting that, in 1921, Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize not for his work on relativity, but for the very first of his 1905 papers. ☺

MARRIAGE MANIFESTO

In 1914, realising his marriage was breaking down, Einstein wrote Mileva a **set of instructions** so they could stay together for their children's sake. "You will **stop talking to me** if I request it," the manifesto read, as well as demanding three meals, clean clothes and a neat desk.

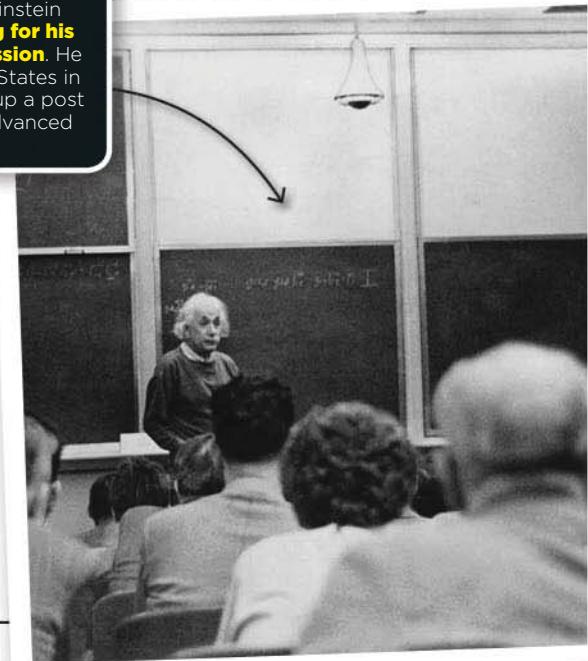


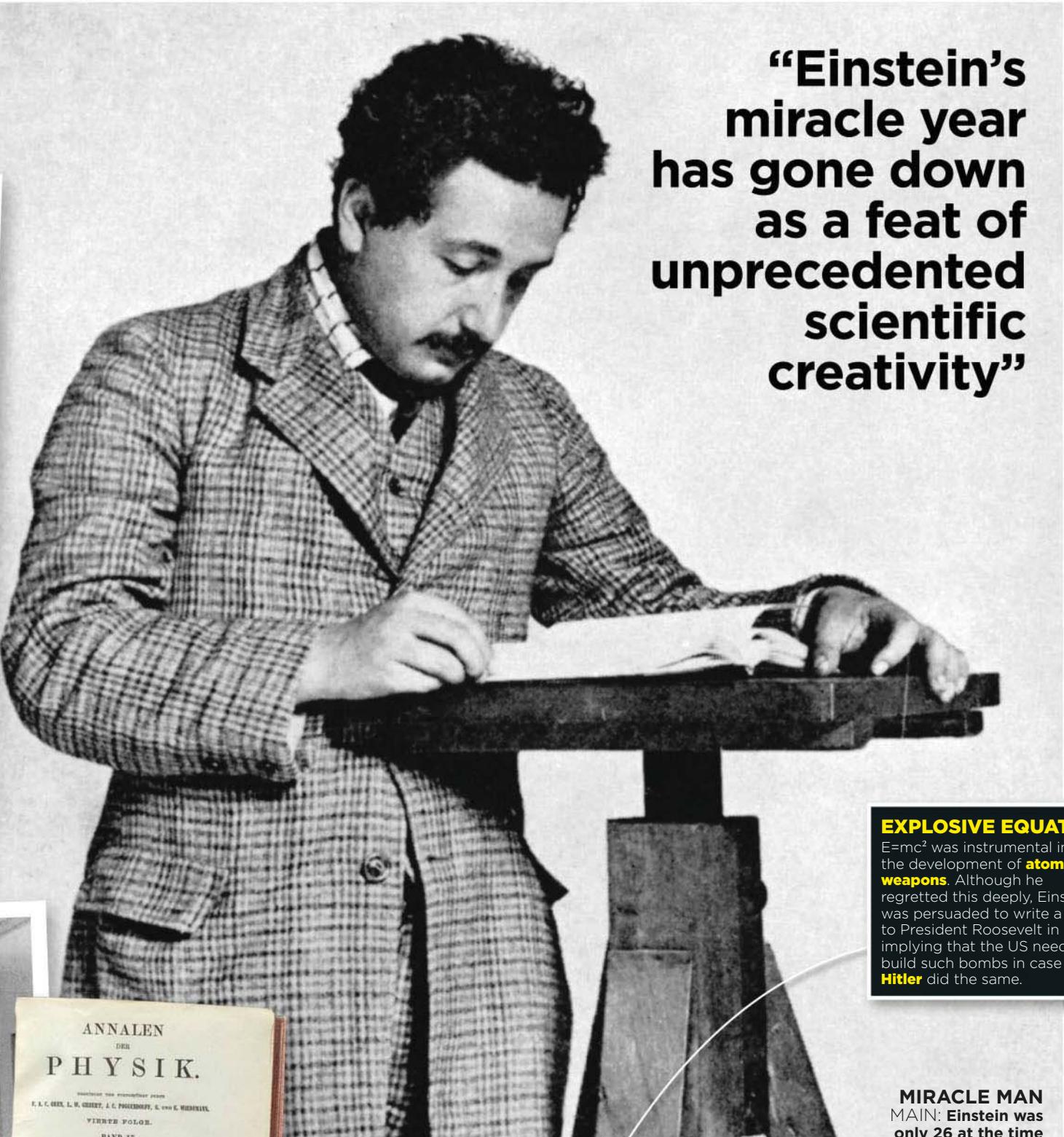
COMING TO AMERICA

In the early thirties, Einstein fled Germany, **fearing for his life from Nazi aggression**. He settled in the United States in 1933, and soon took up a post at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

ABOVE: A family photo from 1905 of Albert Einstein and his wife Mileva, who he married in 1903
RIGHT: The esteemed physicist gives his inaugural lecture at Princeton University in 1933





**“Einstein’s
miracle year
has gone down
as a feat of
unprecedented
scientific
creativity”**

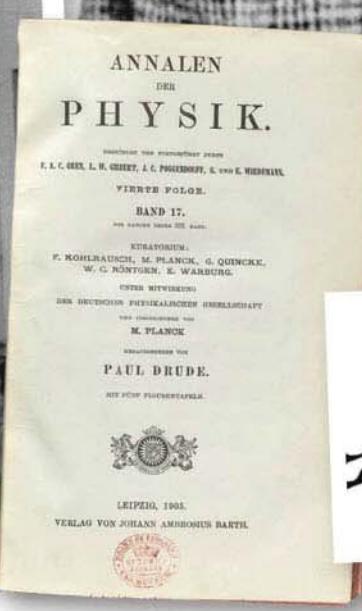
EXPLOSIVE EQUATION

$E=mc^2$ was instrumental in the development of **atomic weapons**. Although he regretted this deeply, Einstein was persuaded to write a letter to President Roosevelt in 1939, implying that the US needs to build such bombs in case **Adolf Hitler** did the same.

MIRACLE MAN
MAIN: Einstein was only 26 at the time of his miracle year

FAR LEFT: A copy of the journal with his theory of special relativity
LEFT: The world-famous equation, in Einstein’s own handwriting

$$= (\gamma = mc^2)$$





THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The last native-born Prince of Wales, **Owain Glyndwr**

THE TUDOR TREATMENT

The reputation of Glyndwr within England improved during the Tudor dynasty. He appears in William Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Part 1* as an **exotic, wild character** who claims to use magic.

1400 WELSH NOBLE DEFIES ENGLISH AND IS PROCLAIMED PRINCE

What began as a land dispute between neighbouring rivals escalated into a decade-long rebellion to end English rule in Wales

Since Wales was violently conquered in 1283, the Welsh had waited for one of their own to rise up and throw off English rule. This need was never more desperate than at the end of the 14th century, when the sympathetic and admired King Richard II was deposed, being replaced by the strict, unyielding Henry IV, who wasted no time in insulting the Welsh by naming his son Hal as Prince of Wales.

Many believed Owain Glyndwr, a beloved noble of excellent Welsh heritage, could be the nation's hero, although it was more hope than expectation. He had been raised by an Englishman on the death of his father, trained in law in London and fought for the English against the Scots. Glyndwr had no call to rebel – but within just a few months in 1400, he had renounced his trust in the English, raised an army and was fighting for an independent Wales.

THREATENING ENGLAND

At the start of the year, Glyndwr, who was approaching 50, was

leading a comfortable life in north-east Wales, alongside his wife and some ten children. Yet his neighbour and rival, the vindictive Baron Grey de Ruthin, had been empowered by Henry IV's new regime. He seized chunks of Glyndwr's land and spread rumours that the Welshman was a dangerous traitor. Glyndwr, having studied at the Inns of Court, petitioned Parliament but was ignored.

His hatred of Grey de Ruthin mixed with a rebellious mood in Wales, directing Glyndwr to his monumental decision, on 16 September, to be proclaimed Prince of Wales. This was a direct threat to England and two days later, Glyndwr proved he was serious. He destroyed Grey de Ruthin's castle, before capturing several English-controlled towns. On hearing this while leading his army to Scotland, Henry immediately turned around, but attempts to invade Wales were scuppered by terrible weather. What's more, Glyndwr skilfully avoided meeting superior English armies in pitched battle by

hiding out in the mountains and launching guerrilla raids.

For the next few years, Glyndwr's rebellion enjoyed success after success, including the capture of Grey de Ruthin and a superb military stroke at the Battle of Bryn Glas in 1402, where English noble Edmund Mortimer was taken prisoner. In a savvy political move, Glyndwr arranged the marriage of his daughter to Mortimer, who had a strong claim to the English throne. In retaliation, Henry passed a series of draconian laws against the Welsh, but these only bolstered Glyndwr's forces. There were reports of Welshmen in England, including students from Oxford University, racing back to take up arms under Glyndwr's red-and-yellow banner.

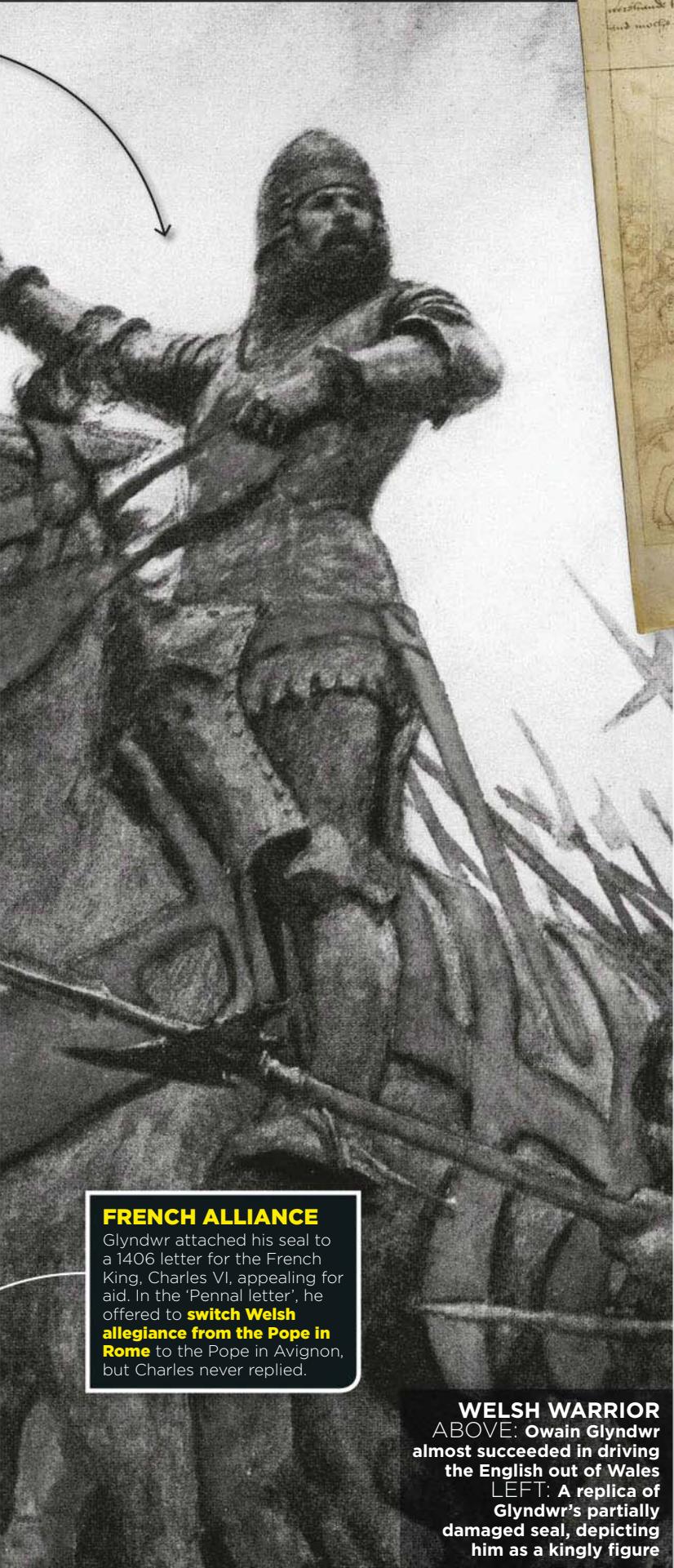
RADICAL REFORMS

The year 1404 was the peak of Glyndwr's uprising. A French force had landed to join him, he captured the strategic castles of



"Hardy and valiant, the best of Britons... a tall, handsome, accomplished gentleman."

A description of Owain Glyndwr from a poem by Iolo Goch, a Welsh bard at the time of the rebellion



FRENCH ALLIANCE

Glyndwr attached his seal to a 1406 letter for the French King, Charles VI, appealing for aid. In the 'Pennal letter', he offered to **switch Welsh allegiance from the Pope in Rome** to the Pope in Avignon, but Charles never replied.

WELSH WARRIOR
ABOVE: Owain Glyndwr almost succeeded in driving the English out of Wales
LEFT: A replica of Glyndwr's partially damaged seal, depicting him as a kingly figure



When a comet was observed in 1402 - depicted in this c1485 manuscript - it was seen as a good sign by the Welsh forces

HEAVENLY POWERS

As well as comets being portents of imminent victories, a rumour spread that **Glyndwr had mystical powers** over the elements. It started as multiple English invasions of Wales failed due to storms - King Henry IV was once almost washed away in his tent due to rain.

Aberystwyth and Harlech, and he held his inaugural parliament (where he was officially crowned Prince). There, he announced his radical plans for an independent Wales, with a separate church, two universities and traditional Welsh laws. With most of the country in his control, these aims were more than fanciful. Many believed Glyndwr could drive the English out of Wales for good.

Glyndwr hoped his one last major victory would come with the 'Tripartite Indenture' - a 1405 agreement with Mortimer and Henry Percy (who had changed allegiance from the King) to divide England and Wales into three. If this extraordinary arrangement had happened, Glyndwr would have been in power of huge tracts of land, much bigger than modern-day Wales, but it was not to be. Some demoralising defeats at the hand of Hal (later Henry V), the withdrawal of French troops and the loss of allies and strongholds saw momentum eventually shift from Glyndwr to the English.

WELSH HERO

Percy died in 1408 - and his son, Henry 'Hotspur', had been killed in a foolhardy charge against

the King's forces at Shrewsbury years earlier - while Mortimer perished in the eight-month siege of Harlech the following year. It was when this castle was lost that Glyndwr's wife and two of his daughters were captured, and taken to the Tower of London to join one of his already imprisoned sons. Not one of them lived to see freedom again. With the English squeezing the Welsh with economic blockades, exacerbated by starvation across the country, the will to keep fighting disintegrated. It would take decades for Wales to recover, and much longer for Welsh reputations in England to be established once again.

As for Glyndwr, he disappeared into the Welsh countryside that kept him hidden for many years, and passed into the realms of myth. To this day, legend claims that if Wales is ever in need of a hero again, he will rise up to fight for them and his country. ☺



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Why is Owain Glyndwr not particularly well known outside of Wales?

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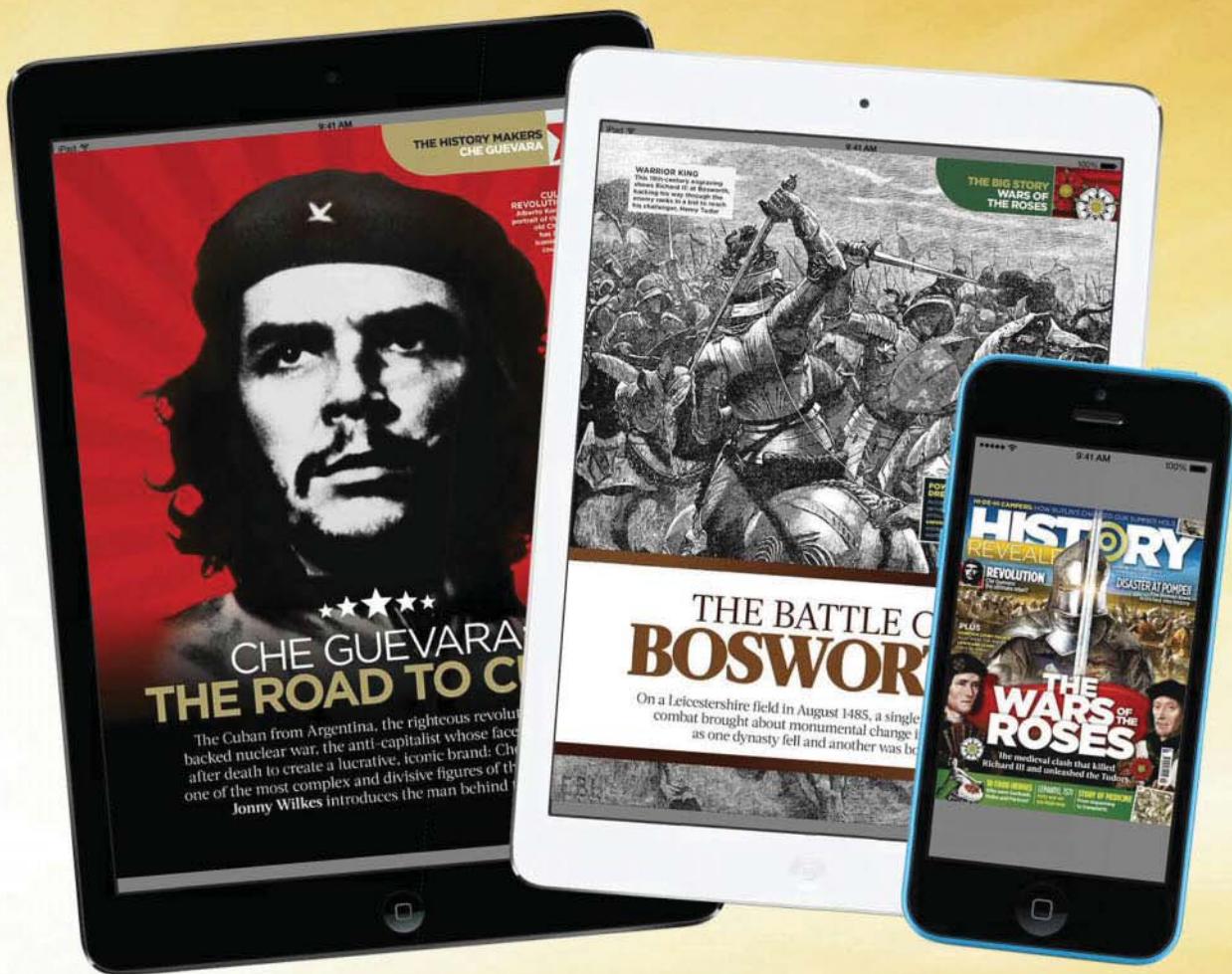
GET IT ON

Google play

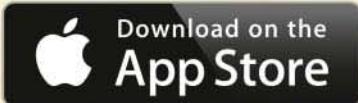


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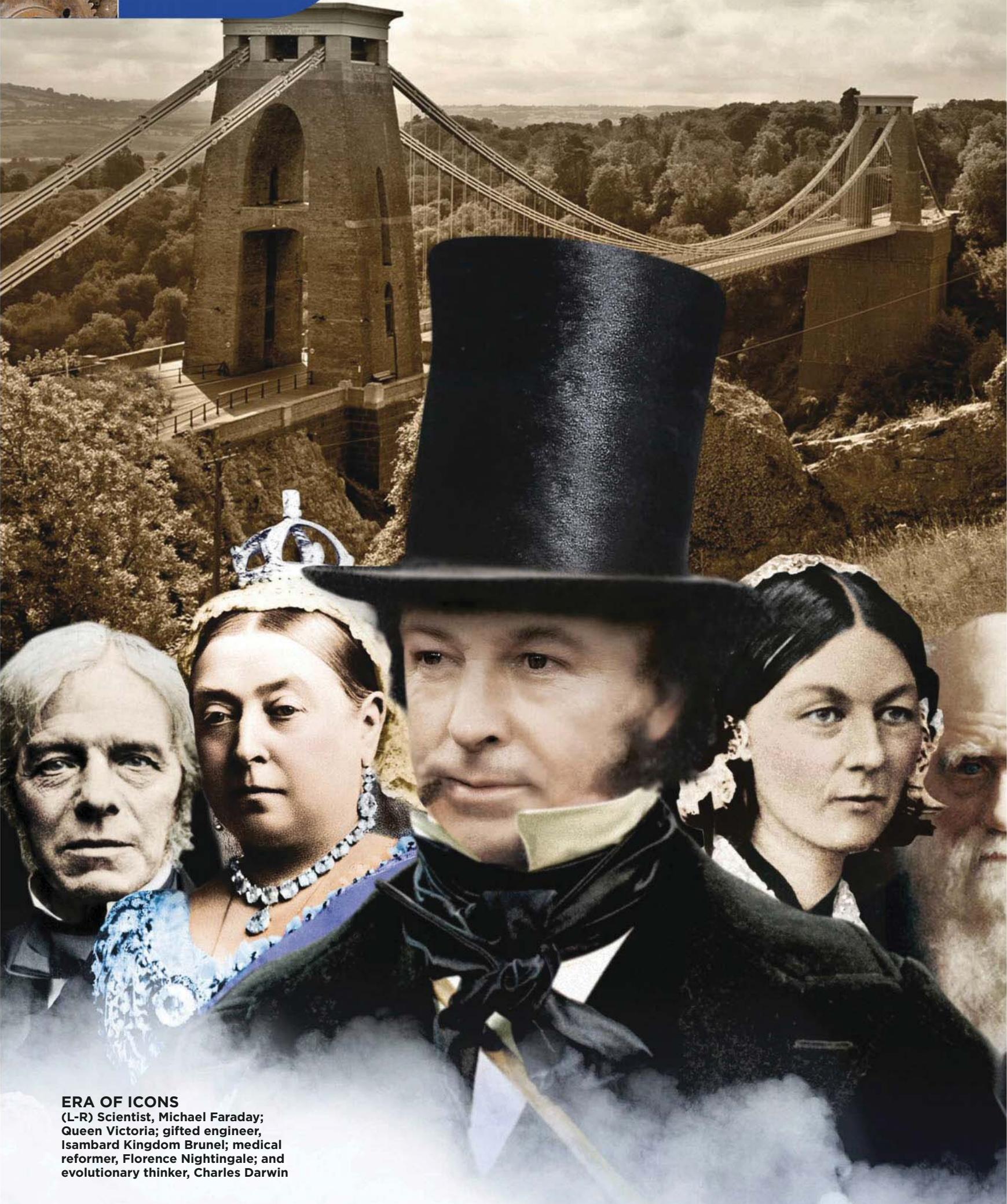
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HISTORY
REVEALED



THE BIG STORY THE VICTORIANS



ERA OF ICONS

(L-R) Scientist, Michael Faraday;
Queen Victoria; gifted engineer,
Isambard Kingdom Brunel; medical
reformer, Florence Nightingale; and
evolutionary thinker, Charles Darwin

THE AGE OF INVENTION

THE BRITISH ISSUE

THE VICTORIANS

WHO BUILT THE MODERN WORLD

WHAT'S THE STORY?

The Victorian period was a time of new technology, ideas and imperial expansion. As groundbreaking theories arose that would change how society viewed itself and its history, so too did the British Empire grow to become one on which, it was said, the Sun never set.

It was an age of building, when great engineers tunnelled beneath water, built

high into the sky, and spanned huge chasms with structures that have lasted into the 21st century.

And brilliant inventors designed, built and conjured up ideas for many of the devices we still enjoy today – telephones, computers, confectionary and more. It was, as **Lottie Goldfinch** reveals, an epic age of discovery, whose legacy lives on.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION
**ALL THE WORLD
UNDER ONE ROOF**
The world fair of 1851 was the biggest event of the 19th century, bringing eclectic exhibits of industrial, artistic and exotic natures from around the globe inside one spectacular building.

NOW READ ON...

NEED TO KNOW

- 1 Head of the Empire p28
- 2 Rule, Britannia p30
- 3 Game Changers p32
- 4 Building Blocks p34
- 5 Creation Generation p36

TIMELINE

The highlights of the Victorian era p38

ALL THE WORLD UNDER ONE ROOF

The Great Exhibition of 1851 p41

GET HOOKED

There's more to see, read and do p46

MAN OF THE HOUSE

Prince Albert takes the dominant spot in the centre of the painting, reflecting his influence over Victoria and their family.

FAMILY MATTERS
German painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter's famous portrait of Queen Victoria and her family

A DAY TO REMEMBER
Albert and Victoria re-enact their marriage ceremony for the camera



1

HEAD OF THE EMPIRE

Though popularly seen as a dour old woman, Queen Victoria in fact fostered a climate of innovation throughout her empire

Grandmother of Europe and, until now, Britain's longest-reigning monarch (see more on that story on page 67), Queen Victoria is a formidable figure in British history – despite her small stature. Her reign has been described as a golden age of empire, when British global possessions expanded to the largest they had been, and would ever be. But what was Victoria's role in Britain's contribution to the great breakthroughs of the age?

Victoria's approach to politics was proudly imperialist, and she felt a strong affinity with the different peoples who lived within her empire. As monarch, she favoured Conservative politicians such as Benjamin Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, who shared her imperialistic feelings.

Although Victoria never travelled beyond Europe, she took a keen interest in her vast

empire, particularly India, a country she was proclaimed Empress of in 1876. Her fascination with the country even extended as far as learning Hindustani.

ROYAL PATRON

Both Victoria and her husband Albert shared an enthusiasm for art, and frequently purchased paintings for each other. But they were also supporters of new artistic techniques, particularly photography, commissioning hundreds of photographs of family and friends. The pair even learned the process of making daguerreotypes themselves in a specially built royal dark room.

Technology, too, was actively encouraged by the couple. Victoria herself sent the first transatlantic telegraph – to US President James Buchanan on 16 August 1858 – and, in January 1878, Alexander Graham Bell demonstrated

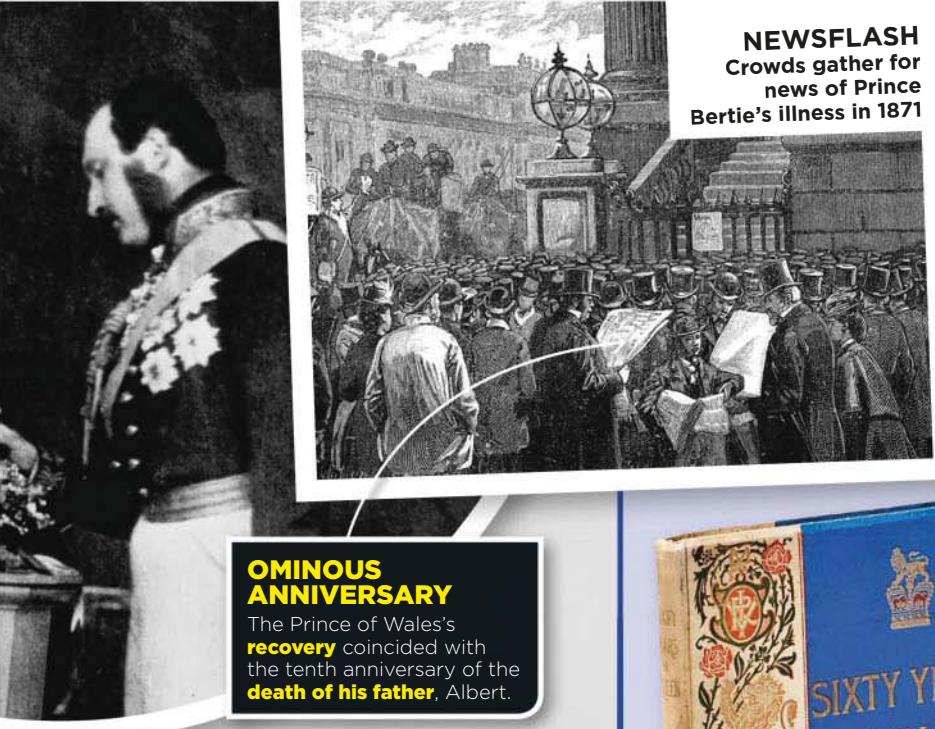
his new invention, the telephone, to Her Majesty. She described the process as "most extraordinary" and was so impressed that she wished to purchase her own set of telephones.

Victoria's interest in technology was encouraged by Albert, himself a keen promoter of British industry and an inventor. Osborne, their family retreat on the Isle of Wight, featured many technical innovations of the day: electric lighting was installed in 1893, and the royal apartments boasted a plumbbed-in bath, lavatory and even a shower.

Victoria's natural curiosity meant that she took a keen interest in the new technologies and developments that were flourishing under her rule, and she was keen to experience many of them personally. In 1853 she became one of the first expectant mothers to try chloroform as an anaesthetic during the birth of her eighth child.

400,000

The estimated number of people who turned out for Victoria's coronation



NEWSFLASH
Crowds gather for news of Prince Bertie's illness in 1871

TRROUBLED CHILDHOOD EARLY YEARS

On 24 May 1819, Princess Alexandrina Victoria was born at Kensington Palace, the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (the fourth son of George III) and Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. A year later, Victoria's father died, and the one-year-old princess was raised by her mother and her confidant, Sir John Conroy.

Every aspect of Victoria's life was lived according to a strict set of rules known as the 'Kensington System'. Isolated from other children, the young princess was never permitted to be alone, and slept in her mother's room until she became Queen at the age of 18. Reflecting on her childhood later in life, Victoria wrote that she had "led a very unhappy life as a child... and did not know what a happy domestic life was!"

With only her beloved collection of 132 tiny wooden dolls and 'Dash' the King Charles Spaniel for company, Victoria discovered a love of writing and drawing, beginning a diary at the age of 13. She continued to write a journal throughout her adult life, often penning as many as 3,000 words a day.

Only on her accession to the throne in 1837, was Victoria able to extract herself from her mother's control. Her first act was to ask for an hour alone.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
The future Queen, aged around five, with her mother



**"TECHNOLOGY WAS
ENCOURAGED BY THE
COUPLE... VICTORIA
SENT THE FIRST
TRANSATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH"**



ROYAL CELEBRATIONS

- 1: *Sixty Years a Queen* was published in 1897 for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee
- 2: A commemorative plate created for the coronation
- 3: This pin marks Victoria's 60th reigning year
- 4: A cameo brooch showing Victoria as a young monarch

VIEW FROM BELOW A NEW KIND OF MONARCH

Victoria's rise to the throne was greeted with great enthusiasm. The contrast between the young, fresh-faced Queen and her scandalous older uncles could not be ignored, and Britain was bursting with sentimental loyalty for its new female monarch. Her choice of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg - her first cousin - as a husband, however, was not popular. He brought very little to the union in terms of money or status, and was German, to boot. A foreigner who was after 'England's fat Queen and England's fatter purse', was a popular description of the new prince consort. But, soon enough, their marriage introduced a new type of monarchy to Britain, one that projected an image of bourgeois family life far removed from the pomp and circumstance of her

predecessors. It was an idyllic image of family that appealed to the British public.

Victoria's popularity rose and fell throughout her near-64-year reign, and she experienced a number of attempts on her life. But the most serious threat to her rule occurred after the death of Prince Albert in 1861. A devastated Victoria sank into a deep mourning, which saw her increasingly withdraw from public life and matters of state. Her subjects' initial sympathy didn't last long, and public support for the monarchy fell considerably. Only later in her life did the British population rally to the royals once more.

The British love of Victoria, however, shone throughout her reign. Indeed, during both her jubilee celebrations and funeral procession, hundreds of thousands line the streets.

RULE, BRITANNIA

Victoria's military forces built the largest empire the world has ever seen

The phenomenal expansion of the British Empire during Queen Victoria's reign is something that continues to divide opinion. Sorrow has been expressed by prime ministers and politicians for Britain's role in slavery and the often-negative impact that British rule had on the peoples it governed. But such people have also called upon Britons to celebrate the legacy of an empire that produced some of history's greatest ideas.

The Empire expanded at a rate of 100,000 square miles every year from 1815-65 and, by the end of Victoria's reign, it extended over about 20 per cent of the Earth's surface, encompassing almost a quarter of the world's population. But how did the Empire expand so much, so fast?

Victory over Napoleon's France in 1815 had left Britain with no real international imperial rival, leaving it unchallenged on the high seas.

400 million

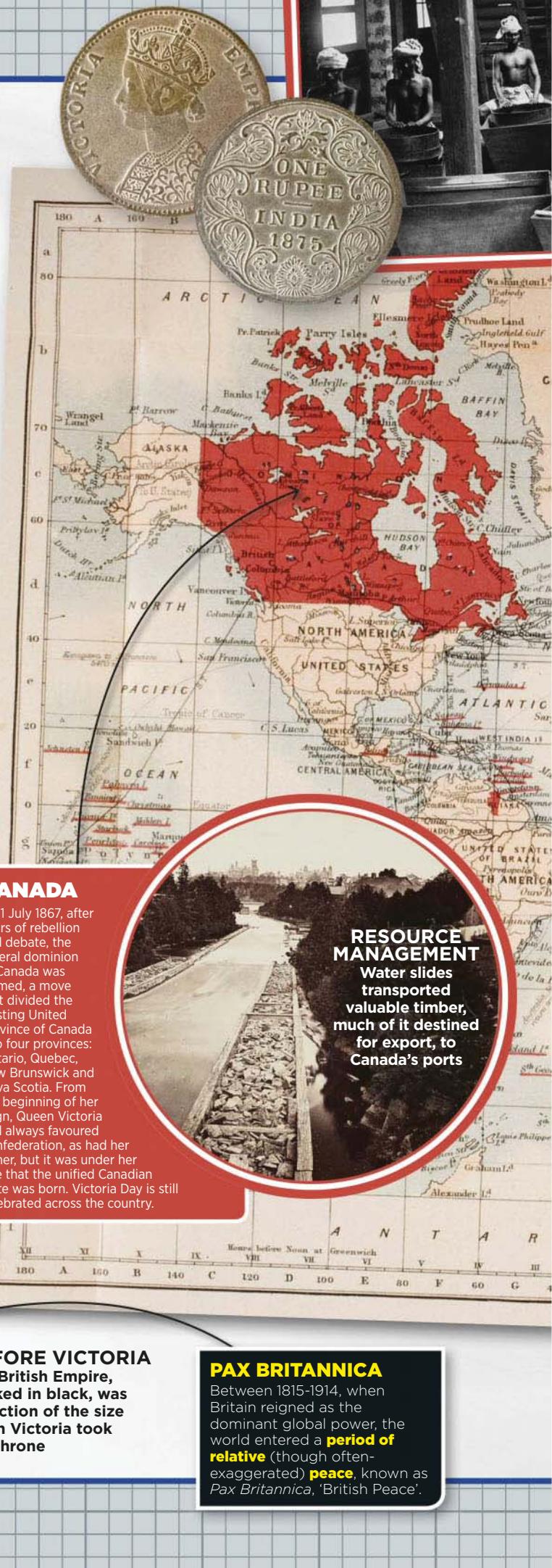
The number of people living in the British Empire in 1901

Improvements in communications aided imperial administration, while the laying of submarine cables (from the 1860s), allowed Britain to co-ordinate its commercial, military and political activities abroad, as well as to manage trading relationships throughout the Empire. New technologies such as the telegraph and the steamship also aided British expansion and allowed it to protect its flourishing realm.

The decline of the Empire began early in the 20th century, as Britain's military and naval supremacy waned. In 1901, the *Daily Mail* printed a map that predicted how the British Empire would look in 2001. It showed North and South America, Greenland and the Philippines under US control; Russia ruling Asia, Turkey and China; with Australia and Africa as republics.

Clearly, fears of imperial decline were being felt even as Queen Victoria lay on her deathbed. The predictions may not have been wholly true, but decline did set in. Today, virtually nothing remains of Britain's 19th-century acquisitions.

"NEW TECHNOLOGIES AIDED BRITISH EXPANSION"

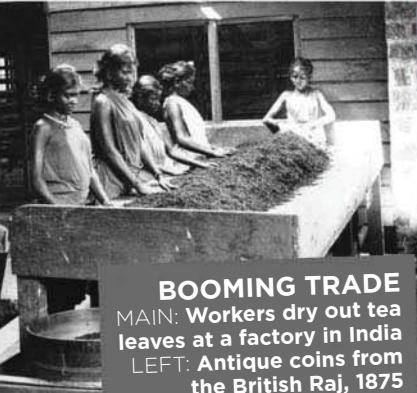


BEFORE VICTORIA

The British Empire, marked in black, was a fraction of the size when Victoria took the throne

PAX BRITANNICA

Between 1815-1914, when Britain reigned as the dominant global power, the world entered a period of relative (though often-exaggerated) peace, known as *Pax Britannica*, 'British Peace'.



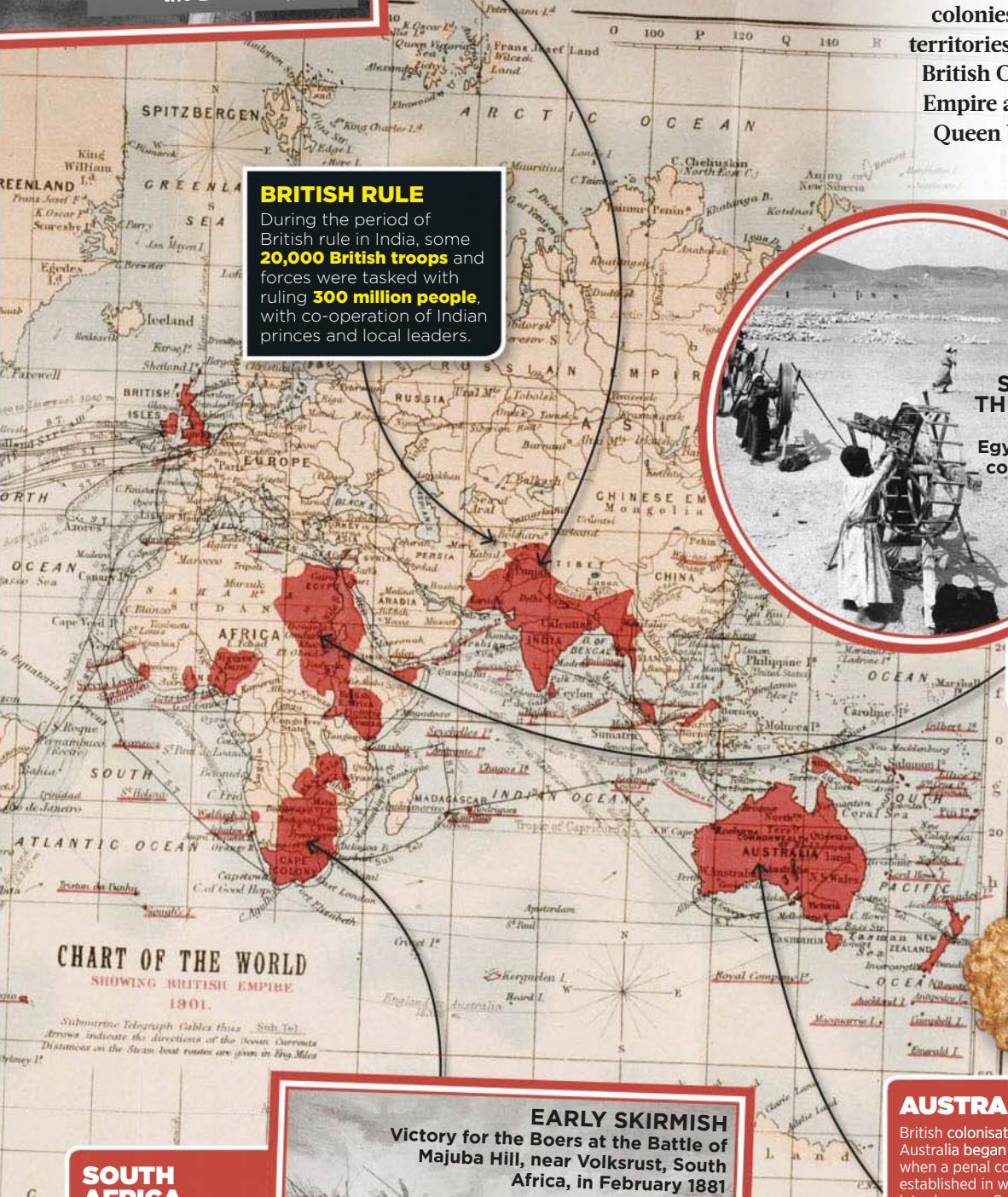
BOOMING TRADE
MAIN: Workers dry out tea leaves at a factory in India
LEFT: Antique coins from the British Raj, 1875

MAIN: Workers dry out tea leaves at a factory in India
LEFT: Antique coins from the British Raj, 1875

INDIA

In 1858, after a two-year struggle known as the Indian Mutiny, control of India passed from the East India Company, which had handled British rule in the region for a century, to the Crown. The British Raj, as it was known, never encompassed the entire land mass of the sub-continent but, nevertheless, the region became known as the jewel in the crown of Britain's empire.

Known as the jewel in the crown of Britain's empire, Spices, jewels and textiles were all-important Indian exports, and the British developed tea and cotton agriculture as well as the coal and iron industries, bringing huge benefits to British society. In 1876, 19 years after India became part of the British Empire, Victoria was pronounced Empress of India, a gesture designed to bind India even more tightly to the Empire.

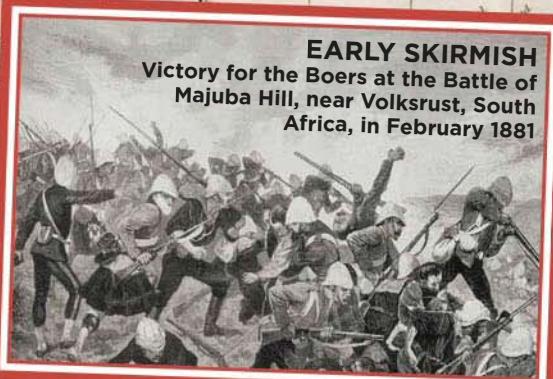


SOUTH AFRICA

Britain's empire in Africa was vast, encompassing huge territories in Southern and East Africa, as well as much of West Africa. The discovery of diamonds in 1867, followed gold in 1886, saw British interest in South Africa increase, and tensions between the British and the Boers (descendants of Dutch settlers from the 1600s), finally escalated in the brutal Boer War of 1899-1902. As one of the trade routes to India, the British were keen to control South Africa, but their rule was widely disliked and several other wars were fought during the 1870s.



EARLY SKIRMISH Victory for the Boers at the Battle of Majuba Hill, near Volksrust, South Africa, in February 1881



THE EMPIRE

Over the course of three centuries, colonies, protectorates and other territories came under the rule of the British Crown. This map shows the Empire at its height, in 1901, when Queen Victoria was very close to the end of her life



SPIN OF THE WHEEL

Young
Egyptians spin
cotton in the
desert

**PIN OF
E WHEEL**
**Young
cottonians spin
iton in the
desert**



AUSTRALIA

British colonisation of Australia began in 1788, when a penal colony was established in what would later become Sydney. Other colonies sprang up around the country during the 19th century, particularly during the gold rush in 1851, but the influx of immigrants caused tensions with the country's Aboriginal population. In the 1850s, the state of Victoria produced more than a third of the world's gold, most of which was transported to Britain. Australia unified and gained constitutional autonomy in 1901, but it wasn't until 1942 that the country became an independent nation, when it adopted the 1931 Statute of Westminster.

GAME CHANGERS

In a period of great questions and reappraisals, the Victorians produced countless ideas that were destined to change the world

The 19th century was a time of great thinkers, but also of great questions. At the beginning of the century, science and religion were very much intertwined. Nature and God were seen to be two sides of the same truth – evidence of design in nature was seen as proof of the God who had designed it. But, just 60 years later, scientists like Charles Darwin began questioning the validity of the theory and

cracks appeared in the perceived harmony of God and nature.

Meanwhile, scientists were making discoveries that would shake the foundations of Victorian society – from the discovery that a species of giant lizard once walked the Earth, to the possibility that there were other, unknown, planets beyond those that could be viewed with the new technology of the day.

MEDICINE

Two huge discoveries in 19th-century medicine were anaesthesia and antiseptic. Pain relief was virtually non-existent, but Edinburgh doctor James Young Simpson's discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, in 1847, revolutionised surgery, particularly childbirth.

Another Scottish doctor, Joseph Lister, also made waves in surgery with his use of carbolic acid as an antiseptic, designing a piece of machinery that could spray antiseptic in an operating theatre before surgery to create a germ-free environment.

And women, too, were progressing the medical field. Florence Nightingale is known as the founder of modern nursing for her work with the wounded during the Crimean War.

MEDICAL MARVELS
The angel of nursing, Florence Nightingale and Dr Simpson's anaesthetic, chloroform



708

The specimen number Darwin gave to the critter that, in 2014, was recognised as a new genus of beetle, named *Darwinilus*

Traditionally held beliefs were being challenged in the face of irrefutable evidence. Science was evolving, and research was used and re-used across different disciplines to create new, exciting theories.

The Victorian era was one of extraordinary reappraisal, and intellectual debate on the new ideas that were emerging would have been heard at all levels of society. Moreover, the aftershocks of these great scientists and thinkers were felt far beyond the 19th century.

TECHNOLOGY

The Victorian period saw a wealth of technological advances across many disciplines. In the field of mathematics, Charles Babbage developed a six-wheeled 'Difference Engine', which could perform mathematical calculations. His more complex 'Analytical Engine' of 1837 was designed to perform arithmetical calculations, as well as featuring a memory unit to store numbers. Although never completed, his work is seen as a precursor to the modern computer. In 1843, mathematician Ada Lovelace published a translation of a French article on the Analytical Engine: her additional notes are seen as the first description of a computer and software, earning her the title of the first computer programmer.

Other notable discoveries include chemist and physicist Michael Faraday (pictured, top left) who, in 1821, published his work on electromagnetic rotation (the principle behind the electric motor), while William Ramsay's work in identifying the noble gases earned him a Nobel Prize in 1904.

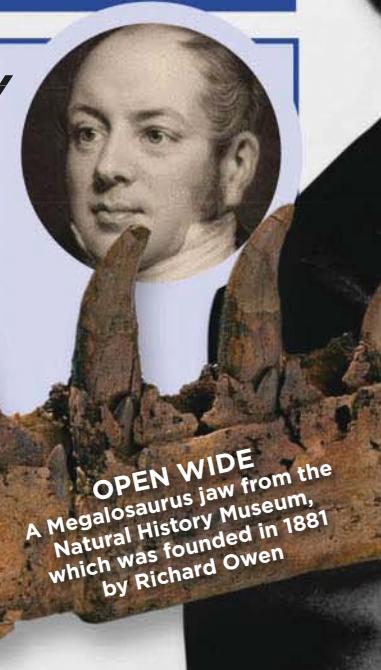


NUMBER CRUNCHING
A model of Babbage's 'Difference Engine'

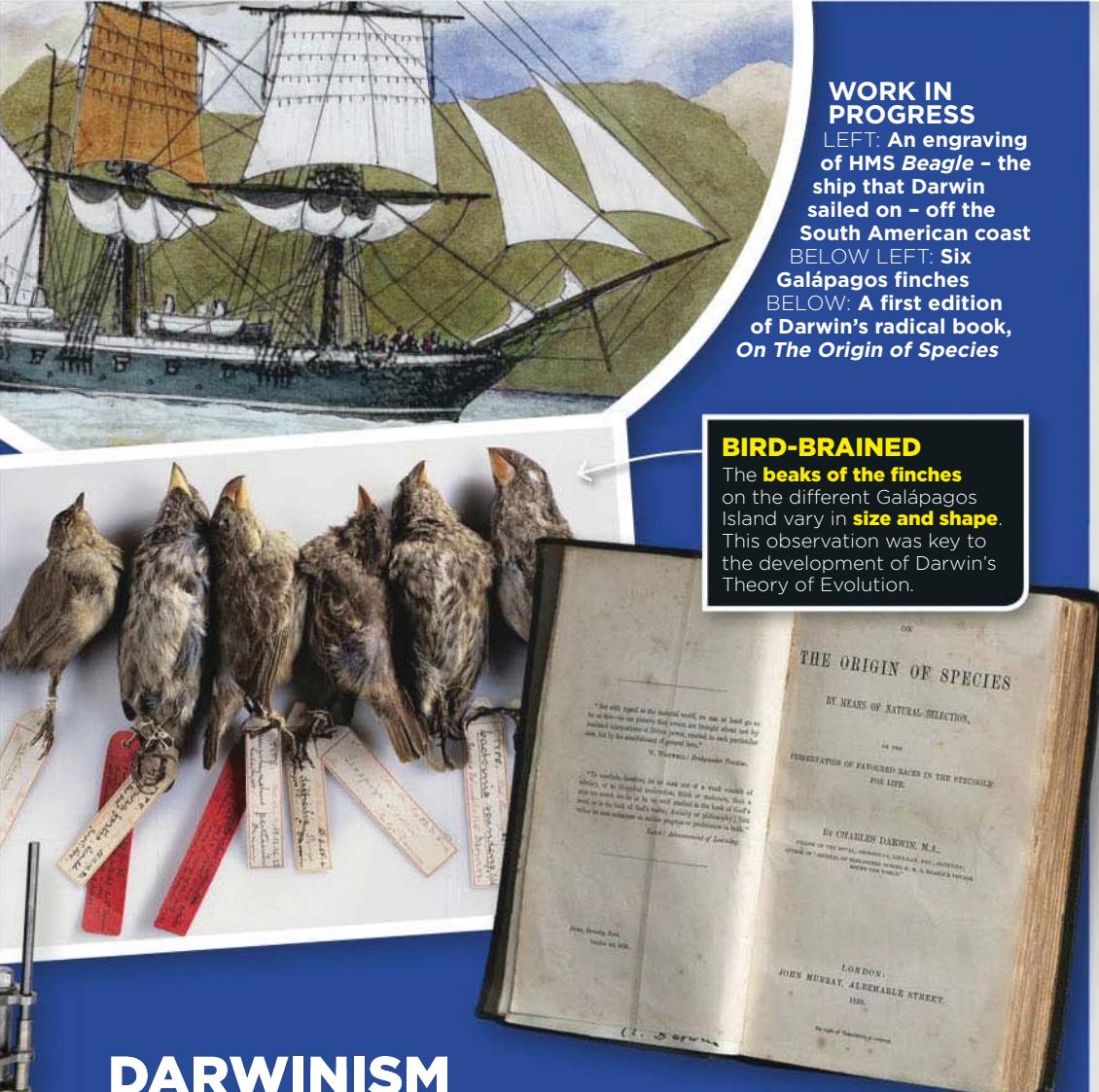
GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY

Perhaps one of the most remarkable discoveries of the time was made by biologist and palaeontologist Richard Owen (right). In 1842, he coined the word 'dinosaur', which has its roots in the Greek for 'terrible lizard'. After studying many of the fossils that were being unearthed around southern England, Owen identified an extinct family of animals that deserved their own distinct taxonomic group: *Dinosauria*.

Another significant discovery came in 1859, when physicist John Tyndall's early climate experiments proved that Earth's atmosphere has a Greenhouse Effect.



OPEN WIDE
A Megalosaurus jaw from the Natural History Museum, which was founded in 1881 by Richard Owen



DARWINISM

Born to a wealthy, well-connected family in 1809, Charles Darwin was to become one of the most controversial figures of the age. Having studied medicine at Edinburgh University, Darwin went on to train as a clergyman at Cambridge, where he continued to pursue his life's passion:

biology. Five years serving as gentleman naturalist on HMS Beagle saw Darwin visit four continents, as well as a five-week stop at the Galápagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. There he studied finches, tortoises and mockingbirds. His observations were building into the theories that would shake the world.

When he returned home, an idea began to develop: that animals more suited to their environment survive longer and have more young – a process he called Natural Selection. The idea went against his Christian training and he feared public reaction to such a radical theory: "I was very unwilling to give up my belief... Thus disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate, but was at last complete", he later wrote in his biography.

Years passed until, in 1858, he received a letter from Alfred Russel Wallace who had come to the same theory about Natural Selection and wished to publish. Realising that it was now or never, Darwin went public with his theory, crediting Wallace in his writing, and his ideas were presented to the Linnean Society, Britain's leading natural history body.

Despite being torn between his faith and his research, in 1859, Darwin published his new Theory of Evolution. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* received a mixed reception, but became an international bestseller. In 1871, Darwin published his theory that humans shared a common ancestor with apes in *The Descent of Man*. By then his ideas were more widely accepted. Darwinism had been born.

FAMILY CONCERN

Darwin feared it was the 'inbreeding' of his marriage to his first cousin, Emma, that lead to the **deaths of three** of their ten **children**.

"HIS OBSERVATIONS WERE BUILDING INTO THE THEORIES THAT WOULD SHAKE THE WORLD"

WORK IN PROGRESS

LEFT: An engraving of HMS Beagle – the ship that Darwin sailed on – off the South American coast
BELOW LEFT: Six Galápagos finches
BELOW: A first edition of Darwin's radical book, *On The Origin of Species*

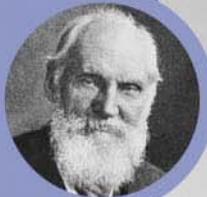
BIRD-BRAINED

The **beaks of the finches** on the different Galápagos Island vary in **size and shape**. This observation was key to the development of Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

19TH-CENTURY THINKERS BEST OF THE REST

LORD KELVIN

Scottish mathematician and physicist William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), created the first physics laboratory in Britain and, along with Faraday, was responsible for the introduction of the concept of an electromagnetic field. He is best known for his idea of an absolute zero of temperature, known as the Kelvin scale.



WILLIAM WHEWELL

One of Whewell's (1794-1866) many claims to fame is that, in 1833, he coined the word 'scientist'. A true polymath, he published works on mechanics, physics, geology, astronomy and economics. He was also a poet, theologian and Anglican priest. Other words he introduce were 'physicist', 'uniformitarianism' and 'catastrophism'.



JOHN COUCH ADAMS

British mathematician and astronomer John Couch Adams (1819-92) predicted the existence and position of Neptune, using only mathematics. The planet had also been predicted, independently, by a French astronomer named Urbain Le Verrier and credit for the discovery is usually attributed to both men.



JAMES CLERK MAXWELL

Maxwell (1831-79) formulated electromagnetic theory – work that is now seen as fundamental – based on research by Faraday. His ideas would play a pivotal role in the development of the theory of the structure of atoms and molecules.



MIND THE GAP
Photographed near the end of its build in 1863, Brunel's iconic suspension bridge is still a landmark on Bristol's skyline

"COMMUNICATION WENT HAND-IN-HAND WITH THE ENGINEERING FEATS OF THE DAY."

CITY STINKS
Joseph Bazalgette's sewer, below London's Abbey Mills pumping station, under construction

GOING UNDERGROUND
The Tower Subway initially carried people beneath London's River Thames in a cable car, but was later converted to a foot tunnel

PIPPED TO THE POST
21-year-old Mary Griffiths from Hanham was the **first member of the public** to cross the bridge on its opening day. She **raced a man** from Clifton (on the east side of the bridge) to Leigh Woods (on the west) to be the first across.

4

BUILDING BLOCKS

From trains to bridges, tunnels to ships, bigger was better to the engineers of Victorian Britain

One of the biggest developments in the Victorian era was that of communication – an advance that went hand-in-hand with the engineering feats of the day.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway had, in 1830, become the world's first passenger railway with George Stephenson's famous steam locomotive, *Rocket*. But it was during the

1840s that the scattered local rail links became a national network. By 1845, 30 million people had travelled on the flourishing railways.

Journeys on water, too, were improving. During 19th century, transatlantic voyage time was cut from six weeks to seven days. Comfort increased as well – in 1868, inventor Henry Bessemer designed a paddle-steamer with a swinging saloon, which kept passengers upright.

As well as transport, engineers also turned their attentions to the social problems of the age. From 1853-54, more than 10,000 Londoners died of cholera, a disease caused by bacteria in dirty water. Engineer Joseph Bazalgette's sewerage system saw foul water diverted along new, low-level sewers and on to new treatment works, a move that saved thousands of lives.

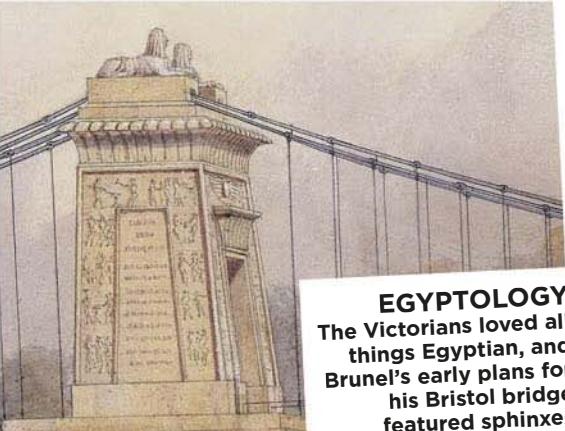
London's Tower Subway is another impressive feat. Begun in 1869, it was completed within a year. A small cable car carried 12 passengers at a time through the tunnel, taking around 70 seconds to pass beneath the River Thames.

MASTER OF STEAM
Civil and mechanical engineer George Stephenson with his steam locomotive, *Rocket* (right)

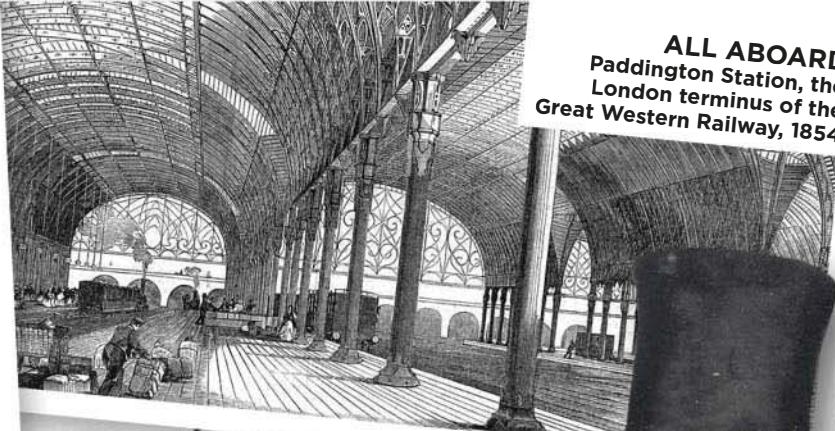
2,441

The length of railway (in miles) that was open by 1845





EGYPTOLOGY
The Victorians loved all things Egyptian, and Brunel's early plans for his Bristol bridge featured sphinxes



ALL ABOARD
Paddington Station, the London terminus of the Great Western Railway, 1854

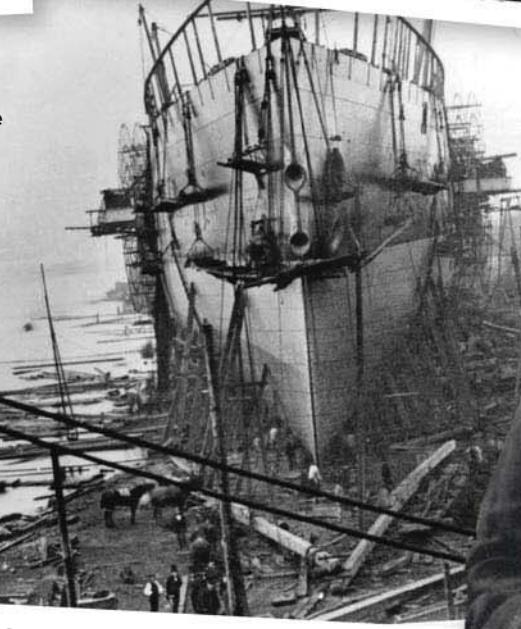


KEEPING AFLOAT
Brunel's SS Great Eastern awaits high tide at Millwall before its final launch attempt, January 1858

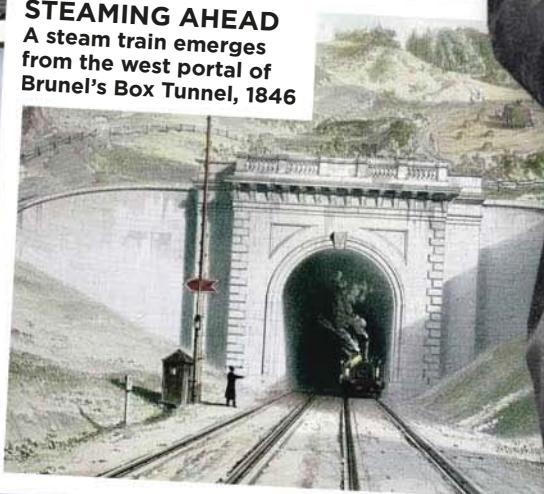


SAILING ON

Brunel's SS Great Eastern ship could carry **4,000 passengers** between England and Australia **without needing to refuel**.



STEAMING AHEAD
A steam train emerges from the west portal of Brunel's Box Tunnel, 1846



BRICKS AND MORTAR **ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL**

Born on 9 April 1806, Brunel's name has become synonymous with the engineering boom of the 19th century. The son of a French engineer, the young Brunel first came to notice for his role in planning the Thames Tunnel from Rotherhithe to Wapping, which was started in 1825 and completed in 1843. On its opening, the tunnel was described as the eighth wonder of the world, and people flocked to see the first tunnel under a river: 50,000 people paid a penny to walk through on its opening day.

But Brunel's talents were only just coming to the fore. In 1831, he won a competition to design a suspension bridge over the River Avon in Bristol. The structure carries the Latin inscription: 'suspensa vix via fit' ('a suspended way made with difficulty'), which sums up the challenge Brunel faced during the design process. The two towers on either side soar at 26 metres, while the overall span of the bridge is an impressive 214 metres. Remarkably, just two workers died during construction.

Brunel's skills as an engineer were not solely confined to bridges and tunnels. He was also

responsible for the design of several ships, including the SS Great Western, which, on its launch in 1837, became the first steamship purpose-built for transatlantic service. His SS Great Britain, still docked in Bristol, was the world's first iron-hulled, screw propeller-driven, steam-powered passenger liner when it launched in 1843. And his third vessel, the SS Great Eastern, was, on its launch in 1858, the biggest ship ever built.

The talented engineer also designed many viaducts, bridges and tunnels for the Great Western Railway, including the viaducts at Hanwell and Chippenham, together with the Maidenhead Bridge. Many of Brunel's masterpieces survive today – magnificent tributes to one of the finest engineers Britain has ever seen.



CLOSE SECOND

In a 100 Greatest Britons television poll of 2002, **Brunel came second**, behind Winston Churchill.

CREATION GENERATION

New technology could make life easier, more comfortable, and much quicker

The Victorian era can be seen both as an age of invention, and the beginning of the rat race. Suddenly, time was money and speed was of the essence. Factories needed machines that could do the work of 20 men; goods needed to be transported in the shortest time possible; and the growth of the consumer market meant that ordinary people had far more choice in what they could buy and where they could buy it. The race was on to find new ways to encourage people to part with their hard-earned money, and to find new ways to speed up production.

26,000

The number of telephones in Britain by 1887

Developments in communication and transport saw the sharing of ideas in a way that had never been seen before. Research by other inventors could be developed to

create new products for the Victorian who craved an easier and more comfortable life. And as the Empire expanded, access to new materials became far easier and much cheaper.

What's more, the natural competition between countries like Britain, France and the US, all of whom were striving for dominance in trade and industry, also did much to encourage the brilliant minds behind many of the great inventions of the age.

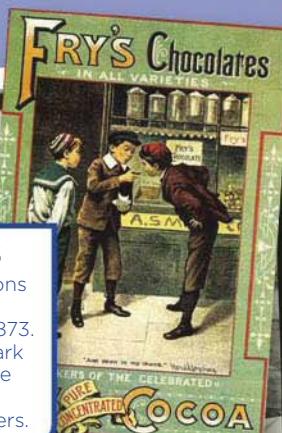
SUGAR RUSH

In 1874, Prime Minister William Gladstone removed the tax on sugar, a move that promoted a huge increase in sugar consumption and confectionery, which could now be mass-produced for the first time. Among the tasty treats made available during the period were marshmallows (from about 1850), Kendal Mint Cake (from 1869) and fruit gums (from 1893).



EASTER EGGS

Bristol's JS Fry & Sons made Britain's first chocolate eggs in 1873. Made from bitter dark chocolate, they were decorated by hand with marzipan flowers.



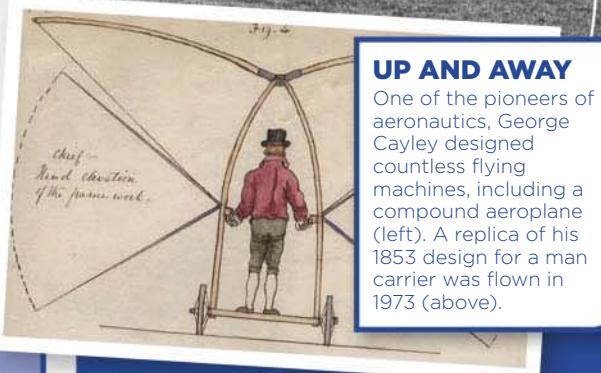
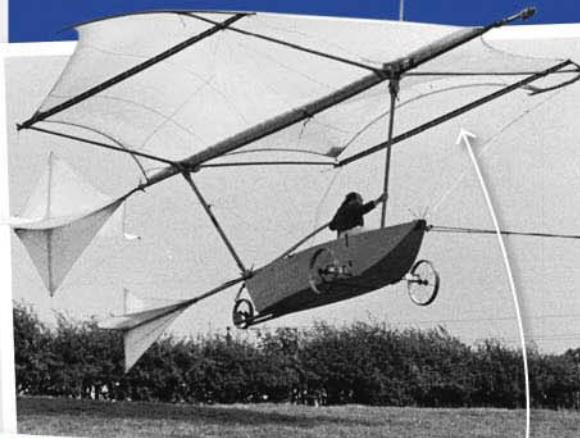
JELLY BABIES

Invented by Lancaster-based Austrian jelly craftsman Herr Steinbeck. The 'baby' design is based on Austrian gingerbread men, but the term 'jelly baby' wasn't used until 1918.



ON THE MOVE

During the 19th century, transport developed at tremendous speed. And, as the century progressed, more and more ways of getting from A to B were being dreamt up – from England's first urban street tramway to use electric power, introduced in Blackpool in 1885, to Britain's premier motor bus service in Britain, which began in Edinburgh in 1898.

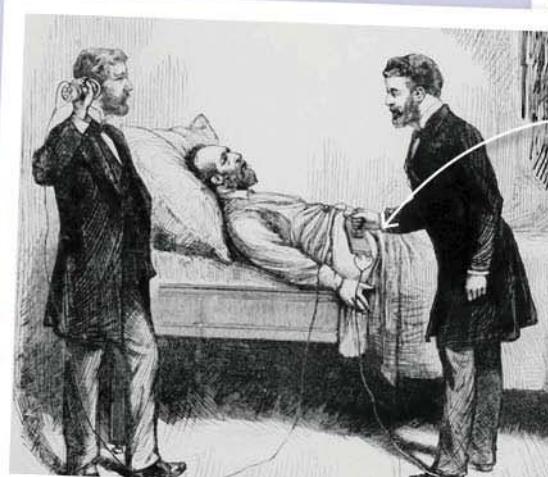


UP AND AWAY

One of the pioneers of aeronautics, George Cayley designed countless flying machines, including a compound aeroplane (left). A replica of his 1853 design for a man carrier was flown in 1973 (above).

GADGETS

Britain owes much to the pioneering minds and thirst for knowledge of Victorian inventors. Applications for patents soared during the period, as people saw gaps in the market for new gadgets – not all of them successful. But Alexander Graham Bell and his contemporaries are behind many of the devices we use today: the telephone, the car, the bicycle and the vacuum cleaner.





PENNY-FARTHING

Invented by James Starley in 1871, the penny-farthing was the precursor to the bikes we ride today. However, it was precarious to say the least, and its large front wheel made it easy for riders to fall over the handlebars.

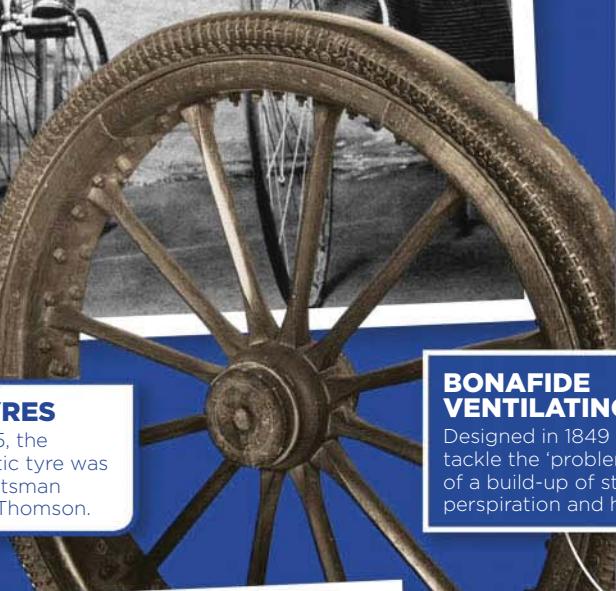
WRITE ON TIME

Although Britain had a form of postal service prior to the Victorian era, sending letters was both complicated and pricey. In 1837, social reformer Rowland Hill proposed a pre-payment system, recommending a cost of 1d up to one ounce in weight. On 10 January 1840, uniform penny postage was introduced.



PENNY POST

The image of Victoria on the Penny Black was based on a sketch taken when she was 15. It remained her image on stamps until the end of her reign.



RUBBER TYRES

Patented in 1845, the rubber pneumatic tyre was invented by Scotsman Robert William Thomson.

BONAFIDE VENTILATING HAT

Designed in 1849 to tackle the 'problem' of a build-up of steam, perspiration and hair oil.

THE INVENTIONS THAT DIDN'T CHANGE THE WORLD

The creativity of the day saw all manner of weird and wonderful inventions, with seemingly every possible need catered for. Although many of these were never made, their designs, which had to be registered at the New Designs Registry at London's Somerset House, are testament to the remarkable brains behind them. Would-be inventions included a corset with an expandable bust, a 'moustache protector', a portable bath, a jack for putting on and pulling off boots, and – for those bad-hair days when a comb is just not enough – a transportable hair-brushing machine.



ANTI-GAROTTING CRAVAT

Several steel spikes hidden beneath the bow would protect wearers against strangulation.



RINGING THE CHANGES

Edinburgh-born Alexander Graham Bell was granted a patent for the telephone on 7 March 1876. Within two years, the first telephone exchange was built in Connecticut, America, where he was then living.



EQUESTRIAN EYEWEAR

A set of bifocal spectacles for horses developed by Mr Dolland (pictured) of opticians Dolland & Aitchison.

METAL DETECTIVES

Alexander Graham Bell is credited with inventing the metal detector in 1881, when he cobbled together a metal-locating device to locate a bullet lodged in recently-shot US President James A. Garfield. The bullet wasn't found in time to save the President's life, but the device did work correctly.



PORTABLE SUNSHADE

Designed in 1885 for British soldiers fighting in the Sudanese desert.

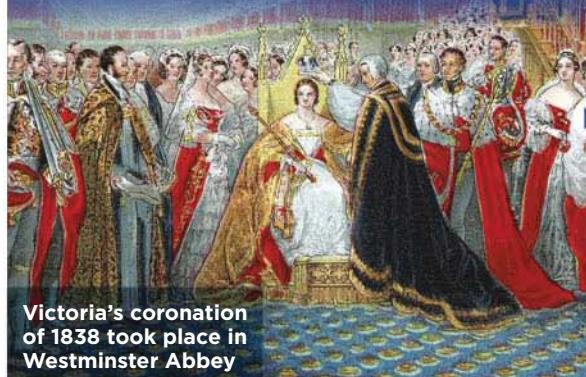


TIMELINE Key moments

Discover the highs and lows of Victoria's epic reign – a golden age of empire,

20 JUNE 1837

Queen Victoria ascends the throne at the age of 18, following the death of her uncle William IV. She would reign for more than 60 years.



Victoria's coronation of 1838 took place in Westminster Abbey

1 AUGUST 1838

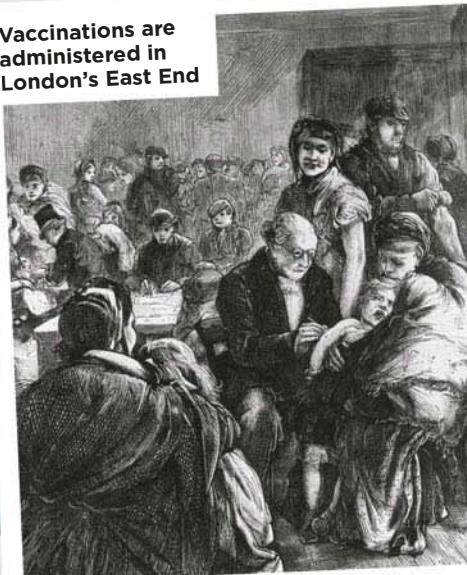
More than 700,000 slaves across the Empire become free after a period of forced apprenticeship, following the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833.



JUNE 1840

In a bid to tackle the scourge of diseases such as smallpox, vaccination for the poor is introduced, which is funded by ratepayers. Infant vaccination was made compulsory in 1853. It would be the first free medical service in Britain.

Vaccinations are administered in London's East End



1868

The last shipment of convicts is sent from England to Australia. Some 164,000 convicts were transported to the Australian colonies between 1788 and 1868, on board 806 ships.

17 NOVEMBER 1869

The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas, is opened by Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. The canal becomes one of the world's busiest shipping lanes.

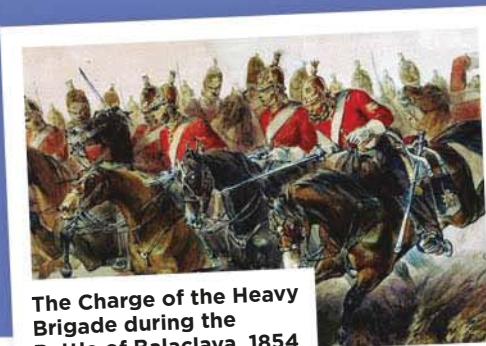


AUGUST 1880

The Elementary Education Act means children must attend school until the age of ten. However, many children continue to work outside school hours, and truancy becomes a major problem.

28 MARCH 1854

The Crimean War begins after Britain and France declare war on Russia. Some 21,000 British, 100,000 French and over 200,000 Russians die during the conflict, most from disease and neglect.

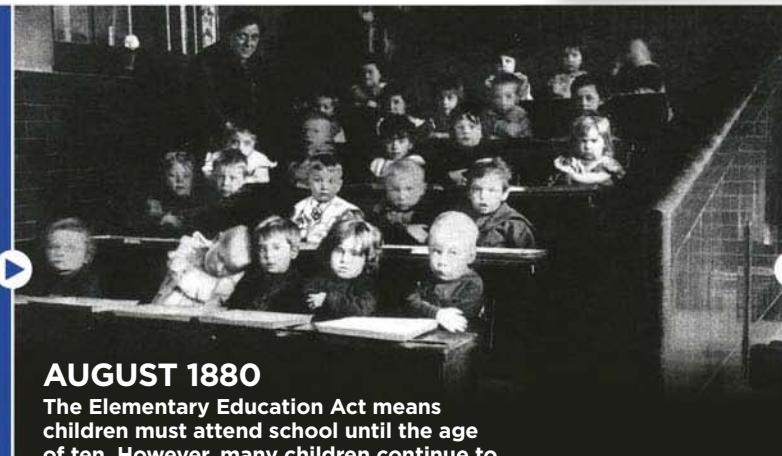


The Charge of the Heavy Brigade during the Battle of Balaclava, 1854

17 APRIL 1888

The Football League is founded, becoming the world's first professional sporting league. Its first season begins on 8 September, with 12 clubs from the Midlands and the north of England.

A 19th-century London classroom



of the Victorian Era

industry and innovation...



1841
Mr Thomas Cook (left) arranges his first rail excursion, transporting 570 temperance campaigners from Leicester to Loughborough. Cook would soon expand his trips to include destinations such as Switzerland, Egypt and the US.

1843
Charles Dickens self-publishes *A Christmas Carol*. The book sells 6,000 copies in six days.

Marley's ghost haunts Scrooge in *A Christmas Carol*

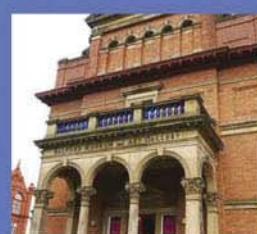
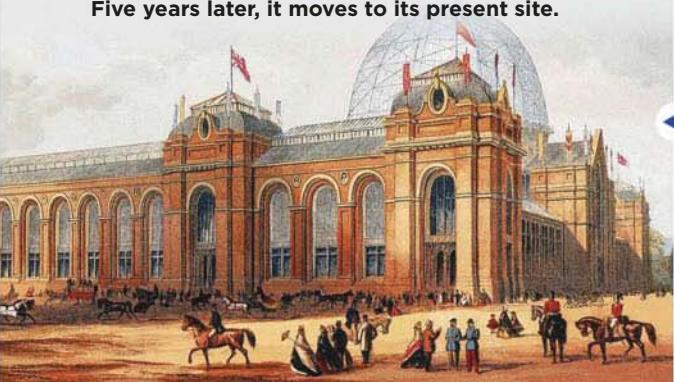


SEPTEMBER 1845

Ireland suffers a great famine after disease destroys 60 per cent of the country's potato crops. The famine lasted five years and saw more than 1 million deaths.

1852

The Victoria and Albert museum opens (initially named the Museum of Manufactures) in London, funded by profits made from the Great Exhibition. Five years later, it moves to its present site.



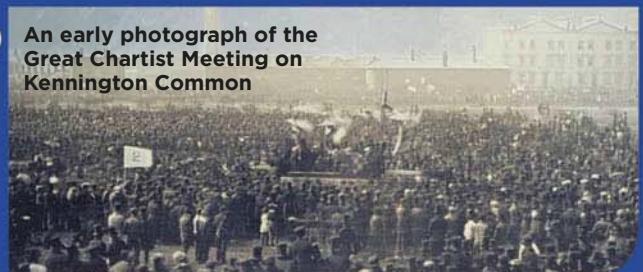
1850

Salford Museum and Art Gallery becomes England's first free public library after the Public Library Act is passed.

10 APRIL 1848

As many as 50,000 people attend the Great Chartist Meeting on Kennington Common, London. The last of three petitions, said to have contained 5.7 million signatures calling for political reform – including extending the vote to all men – is then delivered to Parliament in a series of coaches.

An early photograph of the Great Chartist Meeting on Kennington Common



31 AUGUST 1888

Jack the Ripper commits the first of at least five ghastly murders in the East End of London. Despite an extended police search, the murderer's identity is never discovered. Theories as to the Ripper's identity abound to this day.



OCTOBER 1897

Millicent Garrett Fawcett co-founds the National Union of Women's Suffrage, campaigning for the women's vote.

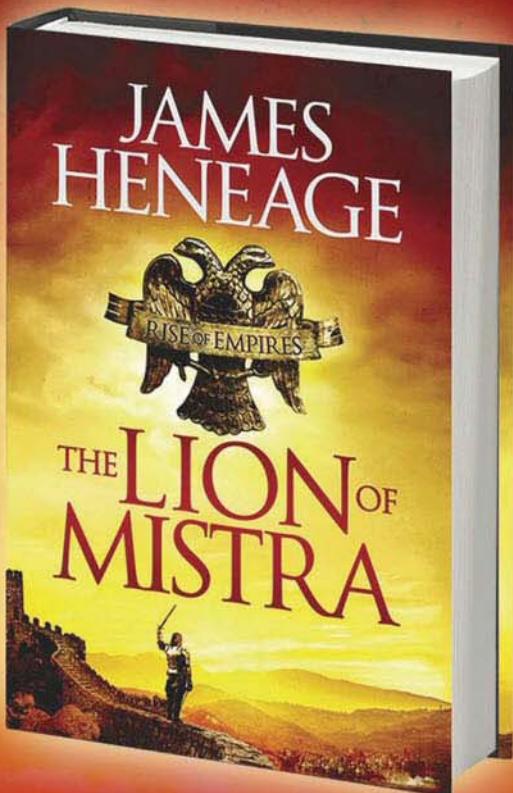
22 JANUARY 1901

After a short period of illness, 81-year-old Victoria dies at her Isle of Wight home, Osborne, surrounded by members of her family. She is succeeded by her eldest son, Edward VII.

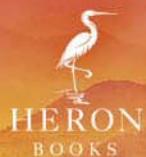
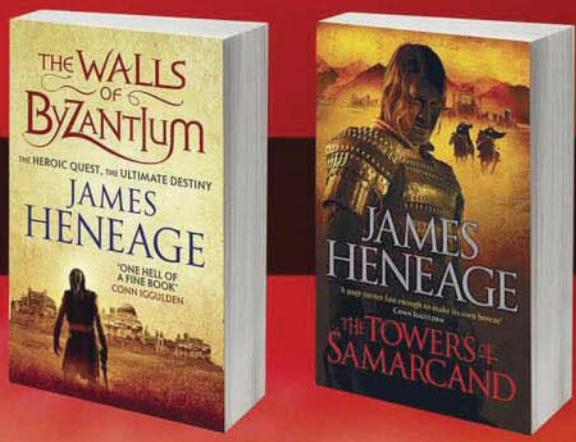


Victoria's funeral procession, on 2 February 1901

'One hell of a fine book'
CONN IGGULDEN



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SERIES



OUT 2 JULY IN HARDBACK

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THE PLACE TO BE

Visitors thronged to Knightsbridge in 1851, when a palace made of glass was filled with fascinating sights to behold from all over the globe

COLOUR CRAZE

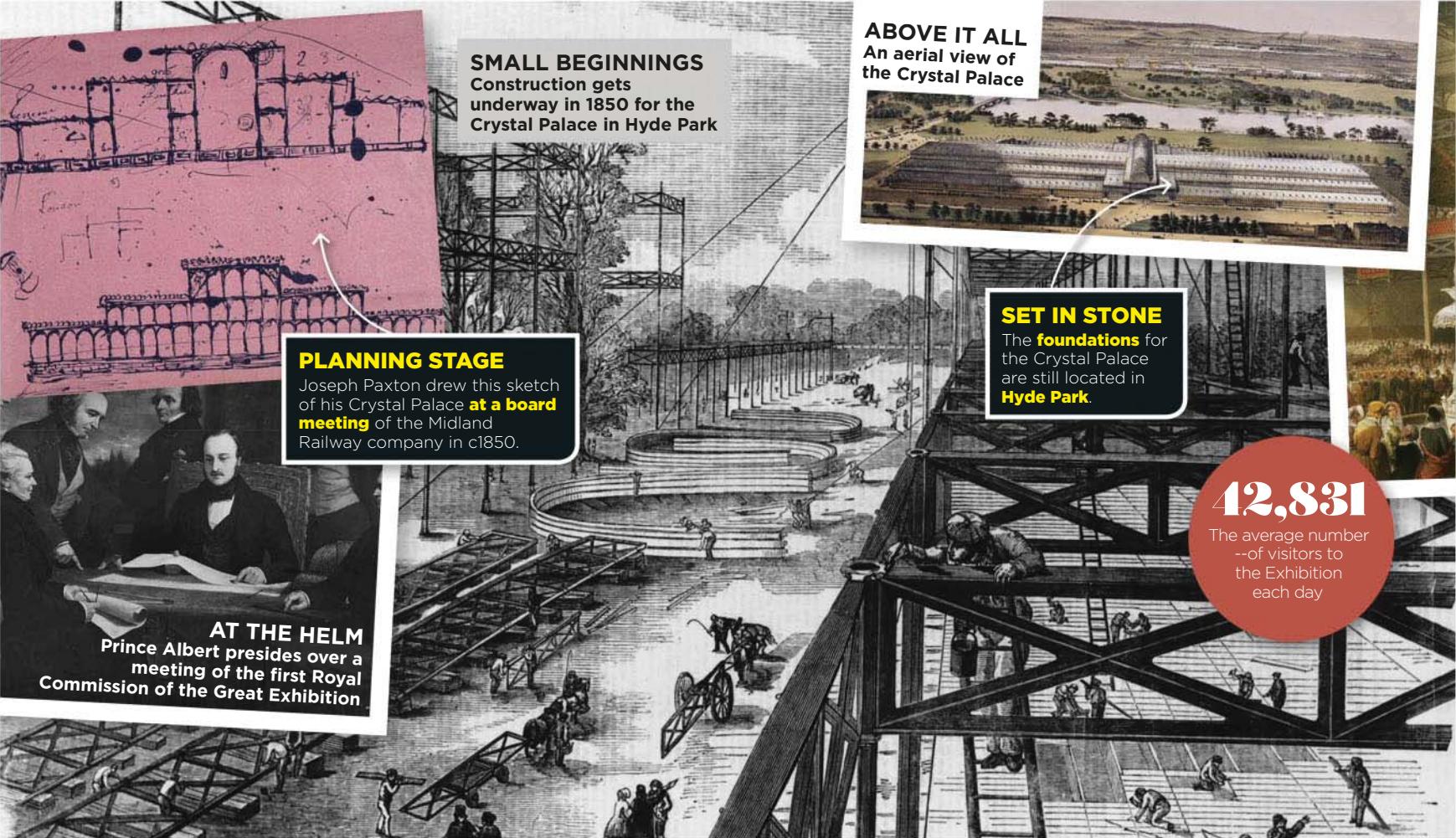
The building's iron pillars and girders were painted **blue, yellow and red**, while one of the upstairs galleries was walled with **stained glass** through which the sun streamed.



GETTY

THE GREAT EXHIBITION ALL THE WORLD UNDER ONE ROOF

The world fair of 1851 was the biggest event of the 19th century, bringing eclectic exhibits of industrial, artistic and exotic natures from around the globe inside one spectacular building...



May 1851. London was abuzz with excitement at the opening of a new international exhibition of trade and commerce in Hyde Park. Travellers crammed onto the many horse-drawn buses that served as the city's public transport system, and craned their necks as they swept along Knightsbridge, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Crystal Palace that had sprung up in one of London's largest public spaces.

Glittering in the sunlight, it was truly a sight to behold. The first prefabricated building of its kind, the enormous glasshouse incorporated 300,000 sheets of glass in the largest size then ever made, held in position with some 24 miles of patent guttering. In just nine months, this magnificent building had become a shining landmark on the capital's skyline.

The Exhibition was the brainchild of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, and Henry Cole, an English civil servant, inventor and member of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (now known as The Royal Society of Arts). Prince Albert, himself an enthusiastic promoter of British manufacturing and industry, as well as a determined moderniser, became patron of the society from the 1840s, and the pair developed an idea for a great international show: "for the purpose of exhibition, and of competition and encouragement".

Exhibitions of this kind were not unusual during the 19th century. Cole himself had visited the French Industrial Exposition of

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Construction gets underway in 1850 for the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park



AT THE HELM
Prince Albert presides over a meeting of the first Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition



PLANNING STAGE

Joseph Paxton drew this sketch of his Crystal Palace at a board meeting of the Midland Railway company in c1850.

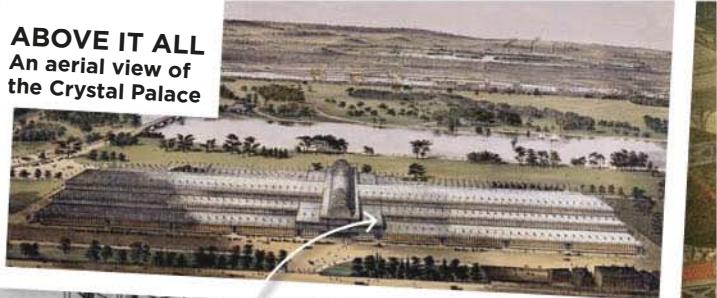
1844, in Paris, and had returned full of ideas for a British show – one that promoted British superiority and its position as a world leader in industry, but that also encouraged other nations to display their own achievements.

SIZING UP

An exhibition of the magnitude and scale that Albert and Cole were planning needed an equally impressive venue, and a design competition was launched for a building to house the Great Exhibition. Some 248 plans were submitted, some by French architects, but

ABOVE IT ALL

An aerial view of the Crystal Palace



SET IN STONE

The foundations for the Crystal Palace are still located in Hyde Park.

42,831

The average number of visitors to the Exhibition each day

and designer who had built greenhouses for the Duke of Devonshire's home of Chatsworth, Derbyshire – had devised his own palatial idea for the Exhibition. What's more, rather than leave things to chance, he had already shared his plans with the *London Illustrated News*, which had declared its own support for the design and shared the plans with the British public. By the time the idea had been brought before Henry Cole and the committee, let alone Prince Albert, Paxton's design had already garnered widespread support. Added to the fact that the proposed building would take no more

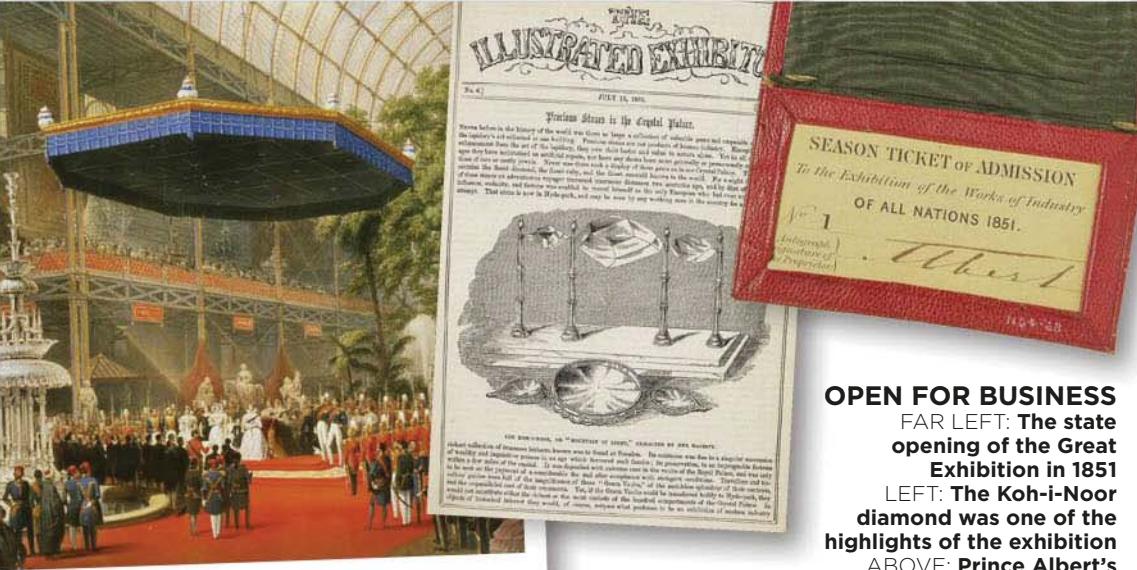
“GLITTERING IN THE SUNLIGHT, IT WAS TRULY A SIGHT TO BEHOLD.”

ultimately the exhibition's Building Committee – among them renowned engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel (see page 35) – decided that they could design something better. Despite the unethical nature of the decision, in May 1850, the committee produced its plan. It did not receive a positive reaction. The proposed red-brick building would have taken 15 months to build and required some 15 million bricks – with the opening day of the Exhibition scheduled for 1 May 1851, it was hardly a viable option.

While debates were raging as to where the Exhibition could be housed, one man had taken matters into his own hands. Joseph Paxton – a gardener, but also something of an architect

than ten months to erect, could be fabricated off-site and dismantled after the event, it's small wonder that Paxton walked away with the commission. The *London Illustrated News*, too, did rather well out of championing Paxton's design, selling 100,000 copies in the week the Exhibition opened, and printing a number of special supplements, with fold-out engravings of the building and its contents in the run-up to the big event.

In August 1850, work began on Paxton's magnificent Crystal Palace – a name coined by playwright Douglas Jerrold. By December that year, some 2,000 men were working on site, piecing together 8,000 panes of glass every



week and erecting the 1,000 cast-iron columns needed to support the structure. One can only imagine the fascination felt by Londoners as they watched huge steam engines transport exotic exhibits onto the site, and witnessed the building rise before their eyes.

ROYAL APPROVAL

The completed building was a sight to behold: 562 metres long, 124 metres wide and towering 30 metres high over Hyde Park – that's about ten storeys high. Most importantly, this colossal feat of engineering was finished on time.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given her husband's level of involvement with the project, the Great Exhibition was opened on 1 May 1851 by Queen Victoria, who waxed lyrical about the event in her journal:

"This day is one of the greatest and most glorious of our lives", she wrote. "The Sun shone and gleamed upon the gigantic edifice, upon which the flags of every nation were flying... The tremendous cheering, the joy expressed in every face, the vastness of the building, with all its decoration and exhibits, the sound of the organ... all this was indeed moving."

The opening ceremony was attended by all manner of dignitaries – from the Archbishop of Canterbury to foreign ambassadors and other officers of state. Some 20,000 season tickets (at a cost of £3 3s for men and £2 2s for ladies) had already been sold in advance, and visitors had been carefully placed around the building, so as to avoid a crush when Her Majesty finally arrived, accompanied by Prince Albert and their two eldest children, conveyed in nine carriages.

Trumpet fanfares and cannons announced the royal party's arrival, upon which a choir of 1,000 sang the National Anthem. The Archbishop of Canterbury led prayers, followed by a rousing rendition of Handel's *Hallelujah Chorus*. As Victoria walked sedately around the Exhibition, great cheers accompanied her progress. Finally, the Queen returned to her specially-constructed dais and declared the Exhibition open. Now, her patient subjects were free to satisfy their curiosity and explore the huge wealth of exhibits.

More than 100,000 objects were displayed within the Crystal Palace. As the host country, Britain occupied half of the exhibition space,

showcasing exhibits from across the Empire. The rest of the building featured objects from some 48 countries – from Russia to Chile. France was the largest foreign exhibitor, flaunting its position as Britain's main rival in the textiles market with silks from Lyon, sumptuous tapestries, as well as cutting-edge machinery that had been used to produce such treasures.

The Russian exhibits, which arrived late as ice in the Baltic delayed their journey, included huge, 3.5-metre-high vases made from malachite, furs and Cossack armour. Gold watches were displayed in the Swiss space, while Chile sent a 50kg lump of gold. From Denmark, came a single-cast iron frame for a piano, the first made in Europe, while the US sent a giant statue of an eagle holding a Stars and Stripes flag draped around it, along with the recently-invented Bell telegraph.

STAR OF THE SHOW

Arguably the brightest attraction came from India, then under British rule. The Koh-i-Noor diamond – at the time the world's largest such gem – was displayed in a large cage, lit up on special occasions. The 186-carat stone was of inestimable value but, despite its fame and size, many visitors were disappointed that it failed to sparkle. Nevertheless, the mere presence of the diamond, which had travelled by sea from Bombay (Mumbai), safely ensconced in a small iron safe, attracted much attention.

"The Koh-i-Noor is at present decidedly the lion of the Exhibition", reported *The Times*. "A mysterious interest appears to be attached to it, and now that so many precautions have been resorted to, and so much difficulty attends its inspection, the crowd is enormously enhanced, and the policemen at either end of the covered entrance have much trouble in restraining the struggling and impatient multitude."

Exhibits ranged from the enormous (a full-scale locomotive and a stuffed elephant complete with magnificent, richly-decorated howdah (a seat for two people, covered with a canopy) strapped to it – to the simple. Condensed milk was one of the exhibits on

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

FAR LEFT: The state opening of the Great Exhibition in 1851

LEFT: The Koh-i-Noor diamond was one of the highlights of the exhibition

ABOVE: Prince Albert's season pass, numbered as ticket one

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL

The Exhibition housed many unique objects...

While most used the Exhibition as a chance to show off, especially Britain, some exhibitors brought along rather unusual pieces. These included a bed that turned into a stepladder; a penknife with 80 blades; a tableau of stuffed kittens taking tea; and a swarm of over 200,000 bees enclosed in a glass case.

BEST OF THE BRITS

LEFT: An avant-garde rocking chair created in Birmingham

RIGHT: A tiered dessert stand from Stoke-on-Trent, which the Queen purchased



FAMOUS FACES

The well-known visitors who graced the show

Lewis Carroll

Author of *Alice in Wonderland*

"The impression when you get inside is of bewilderment. It looks like a sort of fairyland. As far as you can look in any direction, you see nothing but pillars hung about with shawls, carpets, canopies..."



Charlotte Brontë

Author of *Jane Eyre*

"It seems as if only magic could have gathered this mass of wealth from all ends of the Earth with such a blaze and contrast of colours and marvellous power of effect."



Queen Victoria

"We went up to the Gallery on the south side and stood at the end of the Transept, to watch people coming in, in streams... there must have been 120,000 – all so civil and well behaved, that it was a pleasure to see them."



THE CRYSTAL PALACE

The new glass landmark towered over London's skyline and impressed visitors from far and wide...

CRIMINAL MINDS

The potential for crime at the Great Exhibition was of great concern to many people in the build-up to the event. Plain-clothed policemen, many brought over from France, who had experience of such events, patrolled the Exhibition, on the look-out for trouble. On one occasion, a group of men thought to be acting suspiciously and subsequently approached by Metropolitan Police officers turned out to be undercover policemen from Belgium.



MAIN NAVE

Larger and higher than the lateral transepts. Here, it is shown without glass, to appreciate the complexity of the structure and its interior.

LASTING LEGACY

The success of London's Great Exhibition, and its underlying sense of competition, paved the way for similar events in New York (1853), Paris (1855), London (1862) and Lima (1872). Its legacy also lived on through the museums that were built with the Exhibition's profits, including London's Victoria and Albert, as well as improving trade links and inspiring greater co-operation between the countries involved.

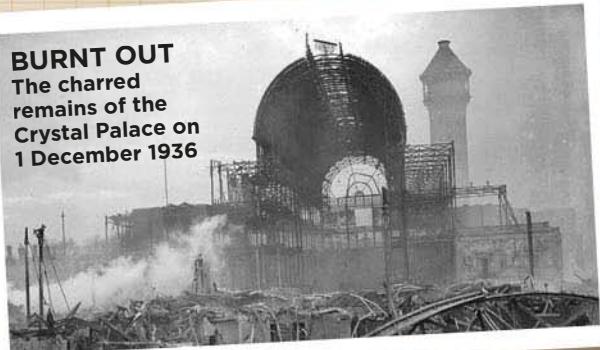
A LITTLE FAMILIAR?
The New York Crystal Palace at the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, c1853

STANDING ON CEREMONY

At the inauguration, most of the 48 nations were present: US, China, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Persia, Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey as well as other European powers.

BURNT OUT

The charred remains of the Crystal Palace on 1 December 1936

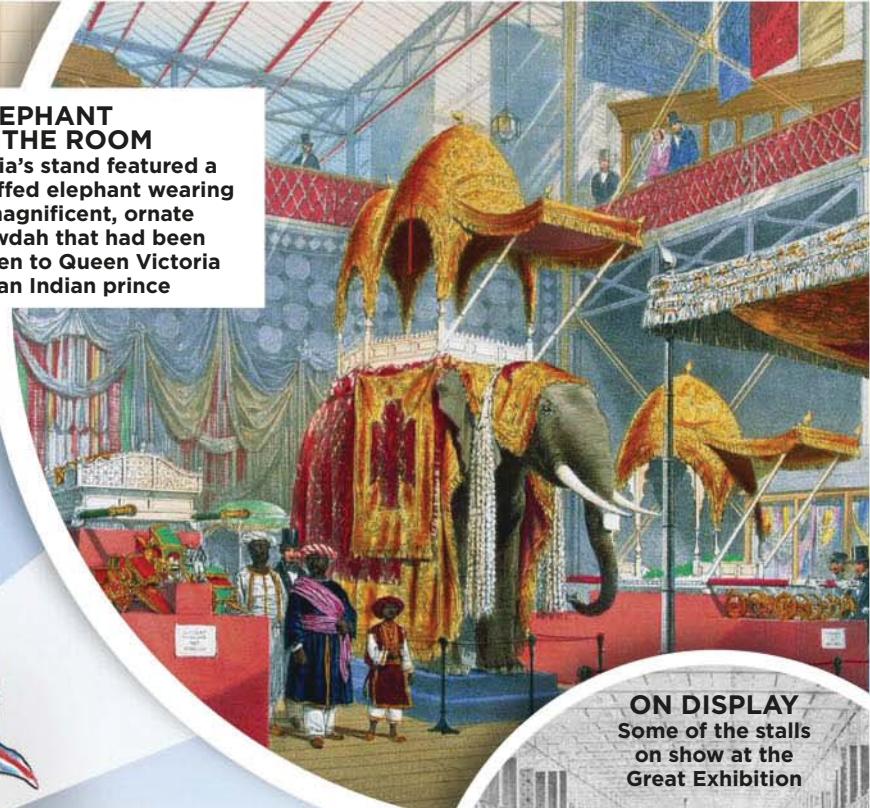


THE GREAT FIRE

In 1852, Paxton's building was dismantled and rebuilt on Sydenham Hill in London, where it was re-opened by Queen Victoria in June 1854. It became the world's first theme park, attracting 2 million visitors a year and hosting festivals, music shows and more. There was even a swamp, complete with model dinosaurs. But, on the night of 30 November 1936, the palace caught fire. By morning, little of the iconic structure remained.

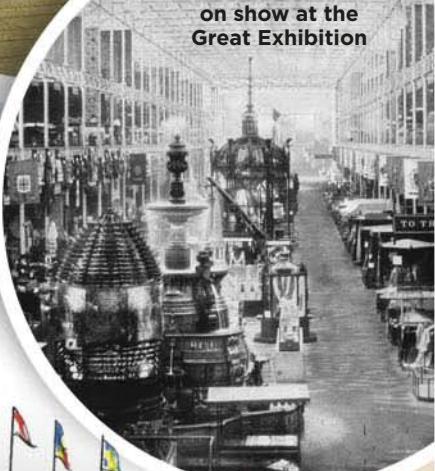
ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

India's stand featured a stuffed elephant wearing a magnificent, ornate howdah that had been given to Queen Victoria by an Indian prince



ON DISPLAY

Some of the stalls on show at the Great Exhibition



LIGHT FANTASTIC

The Palace's glass walls and ceiling let in vast amounts of light, providing ample illumination for most of the exhibits.

GLASS BARREL

A great barrel vault covered the transept. Slanted sheets of glass formed small roofs, creating a curved effect.

33 million

The total volume of the structure in cubic feet. Roughly six times that of St Paul's Cathedral

MAKE AN ENTRANCE

Wealthy visitors could leave their carriages at a separate entrance to be valet-parked, while they entered through the impressive main approach.

1 million

The number of bottles of Schweppes soda water, lemonade, and ginger beer sold

"IN JUST NINE MONTHS THIS MAGNIFICENT BUILDING HAD BECOME A SHINING FIXTURE ON THE CAPITAL'S SKYLINE."

the British side, a tribute to the modernity and ingenuity of British inventors: city folk no longer had to worry about the freshness of their milk and the length of time it took to reach them. It could now be kept for months.

At the building's centre stood an 8-metre fountain made of pink glass – an ideal meeting point and a novel way of cooling the air in the glasshouse. For the price of a penny, visitors could pay a visit to the Monkey Closets – the first public toilets, designed by sanitary engineer George Jennings. The lure of a private cubicle and a toilet that flushed, together with the towel, comb and shoe shine included in the price, proved irresistible and 827,280 people visited them in total.

Refreshments provided by Messrs Schweppes could be bought at various locations, although no alcohol was sold. A variety of performances could also be enjoyed during a visit, including cat shows and a circus. There was even a fountain in the Austrian court, flowing with eau de cologne for visitors to sample.

ALL INCLUSIVE

The Exhibition was a phenomenal success, despite the reservations of some critics who feared the event would attract radical liberals from overseas. But one of the best aspects of the Exhibition was that it was open

28,046

The number of sausage rolls consumed at the Exhibition

LONDON BOUND

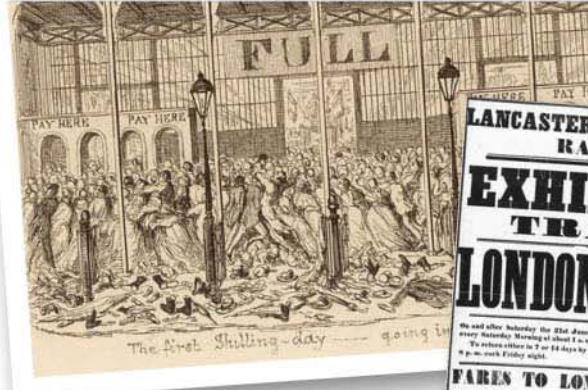
ABOVE: **Crowds gather on 'shilling day'**
RIGHT: **An advert for discount Exhibition train fares** FAR RIGHT: **Victoria's memorial to Albert in Kensington Gardens**

to all classes. Entrance fees varied according to the day of visit so, for those on lower incomes, Monday to Thursday was the time to attend, as tickets were just 1s. Thousands took advantage. The price also fluctuated as the Exhibition progressed. By day four, the cost of a day ticket had dropped from £1, to 5s, although it rose again several days later.

For many it would have been their first trip to London, perhaps even their first trip from home and, for them, the Exhibition must have been simply overwhelming. Schoolchildren, factory workers, countrymen and women, dressed in their best smocks, all gazed in awe at what must have appeared an alien world. And they, too, would have caused a stir among the Exhibition's wealthier visitors, many of whom would never

have encountered such simple, rural folk. One old lady even walked to London from Penzance, although most took advantage of the rail network. Over the five months that the Exhibition ran for, more than 6 million people visited, each contributing to a final profit of £186,000, which was used to create the South Kensington museums.

For Albert, the Exhibition had been everything he'd dreamed of. He had demonstrated the superiority of Britain's trade and manufacturing industries to the world, creating an event that would be spoken about for generations. And his wife clearly agreed. Victoria's statue memorial to her beloved husband (pictured above), erected opposite the Royal Albert Hall in 1872, shows Albert under a gilt canopy, holding a copy of the Exhibition catalogue. ☉



GET HOOKED

Continue your Victorian expedition – there's much more to see, read and experience

LOCATIONS



OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT

Visit the palatial holiday home, with its own private beach, of Victoria and Albert. The location remains virtually unchanged since the 19th century, and is where Victoria passed away in 1901. www.english-heritage.org.uk

ALSO VISIT

► Kensington Palace www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace
► Victoria and Albert Museum www.vam.ac.uk

BOOKS



GREAT VICTORIAN INVENTIONS (2014)

by Caroline Rochford

Discover hundreds of 19th-century inventions from across the globe – some stranger than others.



VICTORIA (2015)

by Jane Ridley

Find out more about the woman who ruled over a time of intense industrial, cultural, political, scientific and military change.

ALSO READ

- **How to be a Victorian (2014)** by Ruth Goodman
- **Brunel: the Man Who Built the World (2006)** by Steven Brindle
- **Empire: What Ruling the World Did to the British (2012)** by Jeremy Paxman

ON SCREEN

THE YOUNG VICTORIA (2009)

A dramatisation, starring Emily Blunt, of the turbulent first years of Victoria's rule, and her enduring romance with Prince Albert.



ALSO SEE

- www.victorianweb.org for a 19th-century overview
- *The Victorians*, a four-part BBC documentary now available on DVD

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FRI 25 SEP



THE MAKING OF WOLF HALL 5.30PM

Series director Peter Kosminsky talks us through the making of the BBC's Tudor epic Wolf Hall

ANDREW MARR, 1PM

Join this leading broadcaster, journalist and political commentator as he reads from his forthcoming book, *We British: The Poetry of a People* and gives exclusive insights on his new project with BBC Radio 4.

THE REAL THOMAS CROMWELL, 4PM

Tracy Borman, Joint Chief Curator of the Historic Royal Palaces, will discuss her book *The Untold Story of Henry VIII's Most Faithful Servant*.

SAT 26 SEP



**SIMON SCHAMA:
A HISTORY OF THE
NATION THROUGH
ITS PORTRAITS, 2.30PM**

Discussing his two great passions: British history and art history.



**PHILIPPA GREGORY:
THE TAMING OF THE
QUEEN, 1PM**

Bestselling author and co-writer of hit TV series *The White Queen*, Philippa Gregory discusses her thought-provoking novel.

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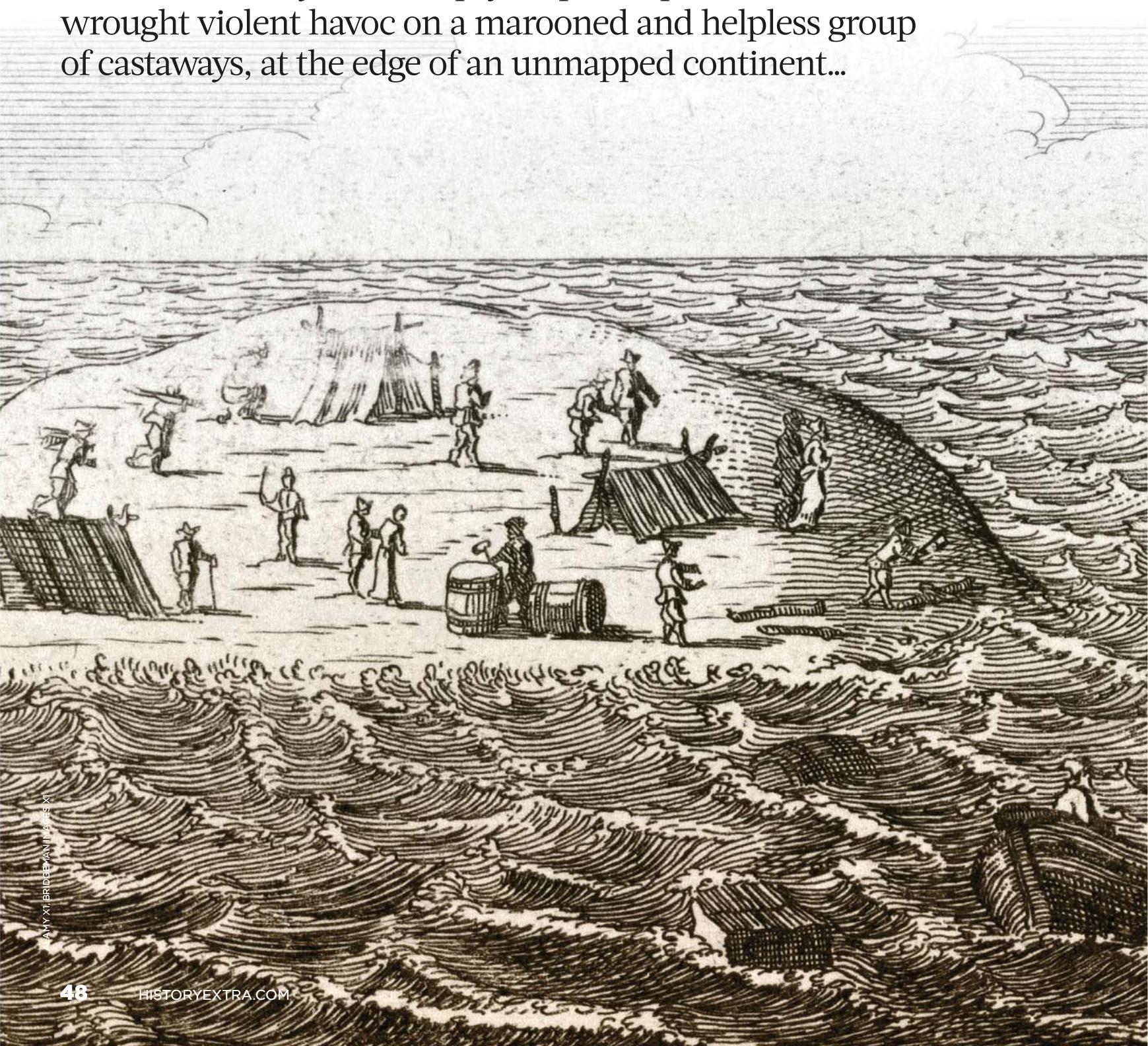
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THE ILL-FATED VOYAGE OF THE BATAVIA

Pat Kinsella tells the terrible tale of history's bloodiest maritime mutiny, where a psychopathic pharmacist wrought violent havoc on a marooned and helpless group of castaways, at the edge of an unmapped continent...



“He was more evil than if he had been changed into a tiger.”

Commander Pelsaert on mutineer Cornelisz



ISLANDS OF HORROR

The *Batavia* (above) lies in tatters, as its travellers make their way to some uncharted nearby islands. They could hardly have imagined the wretched fate that awaited them

GREAT ADVENTURES MUTINY OF THE BATAVIA

The year was 1628, and the newly built 1,200-tonne *Batavia* was the pride of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and the flagship of the powerful merchant fleet. In October, she departed the Netherlands on her maiden voyage (see 1 on map, below), bound for Batavia in Java (present-day Jakarta, Indonesia). On board was a fortune in silver bullion, two paintings by the Baroque artist Rubens, and 341 passengers and crew. Among them was a garrison of soldiers, being sent to bolster the defences of the remote Dutch outpost.

The ship was under the command of Francisco Pelsaert, a senior VOC merchant. Pelsaert was no professional sailor, however, and the *Batavia* was skippered by Ariaen Jacobsz. The two men had travelled together before, and there was no love lost between



UNCHARTED TERRITORY

Australia was little known in 1629. A Dutch navigator, Willem Janszoon, had landed in present-day Queensland in 1606, before his fellow countryman Dirk Hartog came ashore in Western Australia in 1616 but, although the landmass often appeared in an assumed form on maps, it remained uncharted. The concept of *Terra Australis Incognita* ('unknown land of the south'), had been speculated about since pre-Roman times and was thought to stretch across to South America. This thinking prevailed until the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman circumnavigated Australia in 1642.



them. En route, Pelsaert reprimanded Jacobsz several times for drinking.

Pelsaert's *Onderkoopman* ('Under-Merchant') was a destitute and disgraced apothecary named Jeronimus Cornelisz, on his first trip with the VOC. Cornelisz's life was in tatters – his infant son had recently died of syphilis and he'd been accused of involvement with the artist Johannes van der Beeck, aka Torrentius, a painter whose libertine lifestyle had seen him tortured and jailed for heresy.

MUTINOUS MINDS

It was a potent mix: a ship heavy with treasure, skippered by a drunken and disempowered captain, bossed by a businessman, supported by a radical second-in-command who had nothing left in life to lose.

The *Batavia* travelled in a convoy of seven vessels. A storm in the North Sea soon separated the fleet, however, and when it subsided, only three ships remained in contact: the *Batavia*, *Assendelft* and *Buren*.

Along Africa's west coast, Cornelisz and Jacobsz found a common dominator in their discontent and began to foment mutiny. Intending to seize both ship and bounty, and to embrace a life of piracy, they fanned the embers of disquiet that always smoulder during long sea journeys, carefully seeking support from crew members and amid the ranks of the impetuous young army cadets.

Leaving Cape Town (2), Jacobsz steered the *Batavia* off course, and they soon lost sight of the *Assendelft* and *Buren*. As his ship drifted across the Indian Ocean into the unknown, Pelsaert was confined to his cabin for long periods with fever, and order evaporated.

Among the passengers was a beautiful 27-year-old woman, Lucretia Jans, travelling to visit her husband, who was stationed in Batavia port. One night, after spurning Jacobsz's advances, she was attacked and sexually assaulted by a group of men, including one identified as Jan Everts, the High-Boatswain. If the attack was an attempt to provoke Pelsaert



into taking disciplinary action that would help the mutineers' cause – as was later claimed – it failed. The Commander did nothing, preferring to postpone justice until Java.

But their destination remained elusive. Instead, the *Batavia* was on a collision course with the reef-fringed coast of what is today Western Australia, which was then known only as *Terra Australis Incognita*, 'unknown land of the south' – a hazy landmass that was little more than a cartographical rumour.

A SHIP TO WRECK

On 3 June 1629, two hours before dawn, with the ship running under full sail, one of the seamen shouted a warning. The lookout had seen white water breaking over shallows. Jacobsz, who was on watch, dismissed this as the moon's reflection, but shortly afterwards the *Batavia* smashed into a reef near what's now known as the Wallabi Group of islands, within the Houtman Abrolhos (3). The collision was so hard that the impact point can still be seen from the air.

The ship was crippled and the crew were unable to refloat her. Wind and tide threatened

to tear the vessel apart and, between them, Pelsaert and Jacobsz decided to dismast the *Batavia*. This bought time, but confirmed the fate of everyone aboard – they were marooned on the serrated edge of an unknown coral atoll.

Making use of the ship's yawl, Jacobsz discovered a navigable gap in the reef and sighted a number of islands within. Quickly, around 180 people – including all the women and children – were ferried to the first two islands. Around 70 men remained on the wreck.

Neither island extended any promise of fresh water beyond a few puddles. Surveying their meagre rations – a few barrels of biscuits and water – Pelsaert ordered the sides of the ship's longboat to be built up for an ocean voyage. Four days after the wreck, he set sail towards the mainland (4), taking everyone on the smaller island with him, including Jacobsz and Evertsz. Unless they found water, he reasoned, all were doomed.

Watching the longboat disappear, those left behind dubbed the now-deserted atoll Traitor's Island – a name it retains to this day. >

THE MAIN PLAYERS

FRANCISCO PELSAERT

Senior Dutch East Indies Company merchant, and Commander of the *Batavia*. Led the small-boat journey to Java and returned with rescue party. Oversaw punishment of mutineers. Died in 1630.

JERONIMUS CORNELISZ

Former apothecary and Dutch East India Company Under-Merchant who displayed psychopathic tendencies while leading the mutiny after the wreck of the *Batavia*. He was tortured and executed on the islands.

ARIAEN JACOBSSZ

The *Batavia*'s skipper, he conspired with Cornelisz in the initial plans for mutiny. He demonstrated superb skills during the small-boat voyage to Java with Pelsaert, before dying in the dungeons of Castle Batavia.

WIEBBE HAYES

A 21-year-old Dutch soldier who became a national hero after capturing Cornelisz and leading the defeat of the murderous mutineers. He was quickly promoted by Pelsaert and made a Lieutenant when he arrived in Batavia.



GREAT ADVENTURES MUTINY OF THE BATAVIA

Their own rock (now known as Beacon Island) they called Batavia's Graveyard – a macabre moniker it would soon live up to.

Pelsaert and company explored the next group of islands, before continuing to the Australian mainland. Still failing to locate a water source, they proceeded to Java, crossing 3,000 kilometres of dangerous ocean in 33 days – one of the most remarkable small-boat journeys ever made – to reach their original destination, the port of Batavia (5). All 48 people aboard the 9-metre boat survived, including a newborn baby, and the achievement stands testament to the navigational skill and seamanship of Jacobsz and Everts.

The welcome awaiting them at Batavia, however, was grim. Governor Jan Coen was a formidable character, who'd kept the port open in the face of repeated indigenous attacks and English onslaughts. Presented with Pelsaert – a man who had just lost the pride of the fleet, a boatload of money and a garrison of soldiers sent to make his job easier – the Governor acted decisively.

He had the High-Boatswain hanged, for his alleged part in the assault on Lucretia Jans. For losing the *Batavia*, Coen – possibly catching a whiff of mutinous intent – threw Jacobsz in jail, where he died. Pelsaert was promptly turned around and dispatched on a yacht called *Sardam*, with a skipper and 40 men, tasked with finding the wreck and rescuing whatever he could – especially the loot.

The longboat had made such good progress between the Abrolhos and Java that the *Sardam*'s skipper didn't believe the islands could possibly be where Pelsaert claimed. He wasted time scouring the Indian Ocean further north, and took 63 days to locate the wreck. When contact was finally made, the scenario they found was shocking.

LORD OF THE FLIES

The most senior man left behind after the Commander and Captain's departure was the Under-Merchant Cornelisz, who remained marooned on the

stricken *Batavia*. Soon after the longboat disappeared, the wreck abruptly broke up, immediately drowning 40 men. Cornelisz was among the 30 survivors who, clinging to bits of flotsam, were eventually washed through the reef into the shallows around the islands.

Cornelisz suddenly found himself in a position of power, at the helm of a community of distressed, desperate and abandoned people. He acted swiftly, gathering a gang of about 40 henchmen around him. Small misdemeanours were punished brutally and a culture of fear was quickly cultivated.

If Pelsaert managed to reach Batavia, Cornelisz knew his mutinous mutterings during the voyage would come to light, so he determined to commandeer any ship that returned to rescue them. First, though, he had to eliminate anyone who posed a threat to his authority.

The carpenters in the group were ordered to construct makeshift boats from the wreckage and around 45 people – including the ship's Preacher Gijsbert Bastiaenz – were sent to nearby Seal Island (now Long Island) with no freshwater.

Then, a group of around 20 soldiers who remained loyal to the VOC were dispatched to the High Islands, minus their weapons, supposedly to find food and water. Since Pelsaert had previously travelled in this direction and found neither, Cornelisz was confident he'd seen the last of them.

Other able-bodied men were sent on made-up missions, and simply toppled into the sea by Cornelisz's goons. On the main island, he encouraged a dreadful murder spree to rid the population of surplus mouths. The old, the infirm and the infants went first – battered, strangled and stabbed

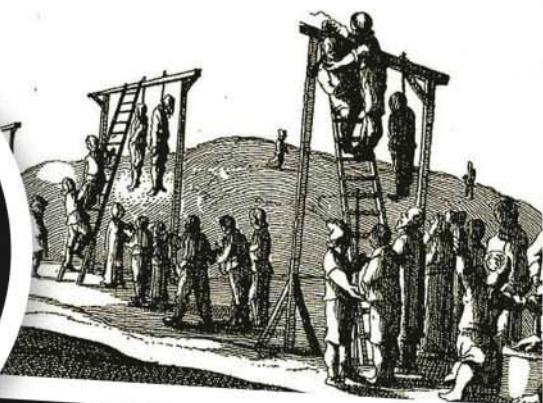
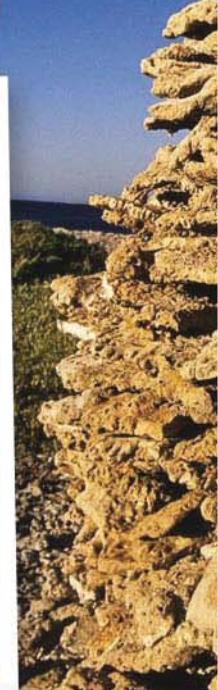
POWER STRUGGLE

BELOW LEFT: A grave of murdered mutiny victims, unearthed by archaeologists in 2001

RIGHT: A cairn on one of the Wallabi Islands marks the nearby location of the *Batavia* wreck

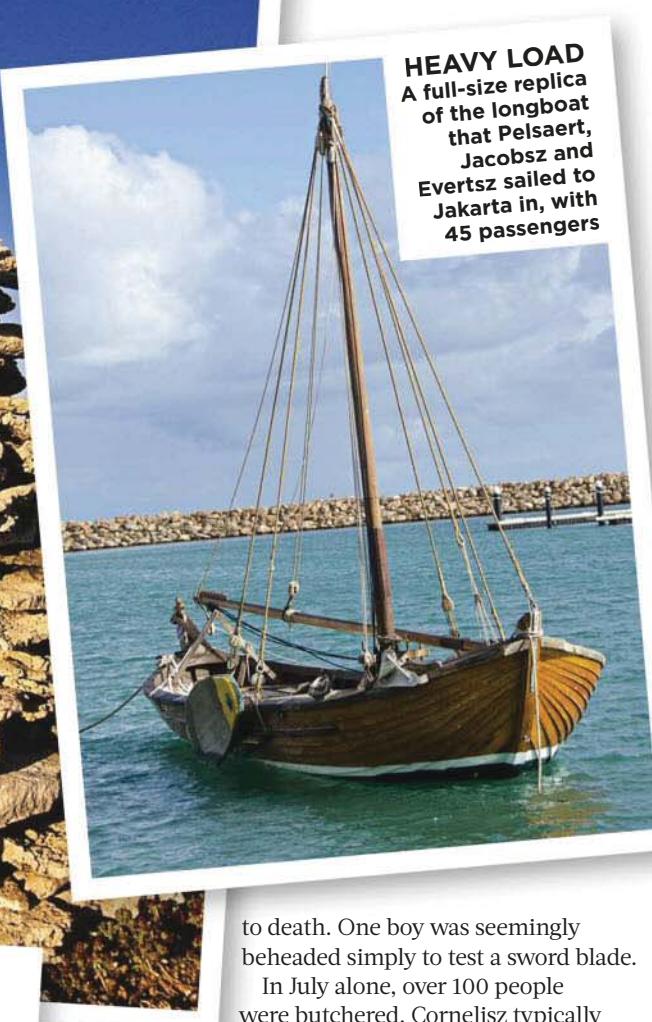
BOTTOM LEFT: Governor of Batavia, Jan Coen, who was livid when Pelsaert finally arrived at his port

BOTTOM RIGHT: After rescue came, the hangings of many of the guilty mutineers took place on Long Island



RAISED FROM THE REEF

Some of the *Batavia*'s original timbers remain in tact, and are now housed at the Maritime Museum in Fremantle, Australia



to death. One boy was seemingly beheaded simply to test a sword blade.

In July alone, over 100 people were butchered. Cornelisz typically convinced others to do the actual killing. The former apothecary did apparently attempt to poison a baby (because her cries had disturbed his sleep), but failed to administer a lethal dose and got one of his accomplices to finish her off.

The Seal Island group survived longer than expected – figures could be seen moving on the beach – so a killing party was sent. The banished Prebendary, Bastiaenz, had to watch as his wife and five of his children were slain in front of him. Perversely, they kept the Dominican friar himself alive, along with his eldest daughter, who was forced into sexual servitude by one of the mutineers. Other women were also strong-armed into carnal service, including Lucretia Jans, who Cornelisz reserved for himself.

But then a smoke signal was spotted from one of the High Islands (now known as West Wallabi

Island). The soldiers had found water and Cornelisz had a conundrum. Not only would this group now survive, they were also first in line if a relief ship appeared.

THE FIGHT BACK

The assassins sent to Seal Island had done a poor job, and one victim managed to escape and paddle across to warn the soldiers of the horror unfolding. The military men had no weapons, but they'd found a natural leader in a young private called Wiebbe Hayes. Predicting an assault, Hayes built defences and organised the construction of basic fighting tools from sticks and stones.

These makeshift weapons were enough to repel the first attack, and Cornelisz decided to paddle across to try and personally lure Hayes into a trap. It was a fatal mistake. The soldiers seized the mutinous Under-Merchant and killed four of his top men.

The remaining mutineers regrouped and mounted a last-ditch attack, using muskets to fire at the soldiers from afar. This tactic was proving quite effective, until a sail appeared on the horizon. It was Commander Pelsaert returning on the *Sardam* (6).

Spotting the smoke, the yacht headed for the soldier's island first and Hayes managed to warn Pelsaert of the situation. When the mutineers attempted to board the *Sardam*, the Commander was ready for them. They were arrested, and the most gruesome mutiny in history was over. Now the ghastly recriminations would begin. ◉

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Read *The First and Last Voyage of the Batavia* (1993) by Philippe Godard. This comprehensive account of the ill-fated ship's only journey, covers the discovery of the wreck 340 years later and the reconstruction of a replica vessel. It also contains a translation of the originally published account of the disaster, as told by Francisco Pelsaert, Commander of the *Batavia*.

TRAVEL

An exact replica of the *Batavia* can be seen at the Batavia Wharf in Lelystad, the Netherlands. Or, to get closer to the site of the atrocity, head to the Maritime Museum in Fremantle, Australia. Here, numerous artefacts that were pulled up in the 1970 excavation – including the stern of the ship – are on display.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Pelsaert used divers to recover as much from the wreck as possible, and then began an investigation into the mutiny and murders. The Prebendary Bastiaenz and his surviving daughter were important witnesses, but Dutch law required confessions before justice could be meted out. Torture – including

waterboarding – was used to illicit admissions from the mutineers, and seven of the ringleaders were hanged on Seal Island. Cornelisz had both his hands chopped off with hammer and chisel before being strung up. Others were dropped from the yardarm and one was brought to Batavia to be broken

on the wheel. Two men – Wouter Loos and an 18-year-old cabin boy called Jan Pelgrom – initially sentenced to hang, were instead marooned in Australia near a water source (probably the Hutt River) with provisions, thus becoming the continent's first European settlers. Their ultimate fate is unknown.



AT A GLANCE

Between 7 September 1940 and May 1941, major British cities and industrial centres came under heavy, sustained bombardment from Adolf Hitler's air force – the Luftwaffe. As thousands of bombs fell, an estimated 43,000 people, predominantly civilian, were killed and significantly more made homeless. Yet the Blitz (short for *Blitzkrieg* – or 'lightning war') failed to break British spirits or cripple the war effort, so after eight months, Hitler had no option but to abandon his plans to invade Britain and shift his attention to the German eastern front.

WHEN BRITAIN KEPT CALM...

It is 75 years since the start of the Blitz, yet the impact of the bombs that fell on major British cities continues to resonate and define a nation...

DIY SHELTERS

Even before World War II began, people got ready for air raids by constructing Anderson shelters



ASSEMBLING AN ANDERSON

Formed of 14 panels of corrugated steel, buried a metre deep and covered with earth, these prefab shelters are issued by the government – for free if the household earns less than £5 a week – as a precaution laid out by Lord Privy Seal, Sir John Anderson. Some 1.5 million are distributed before war broke out, with over 2 million to follow.



CRAMPED, TIRED AND SCARED

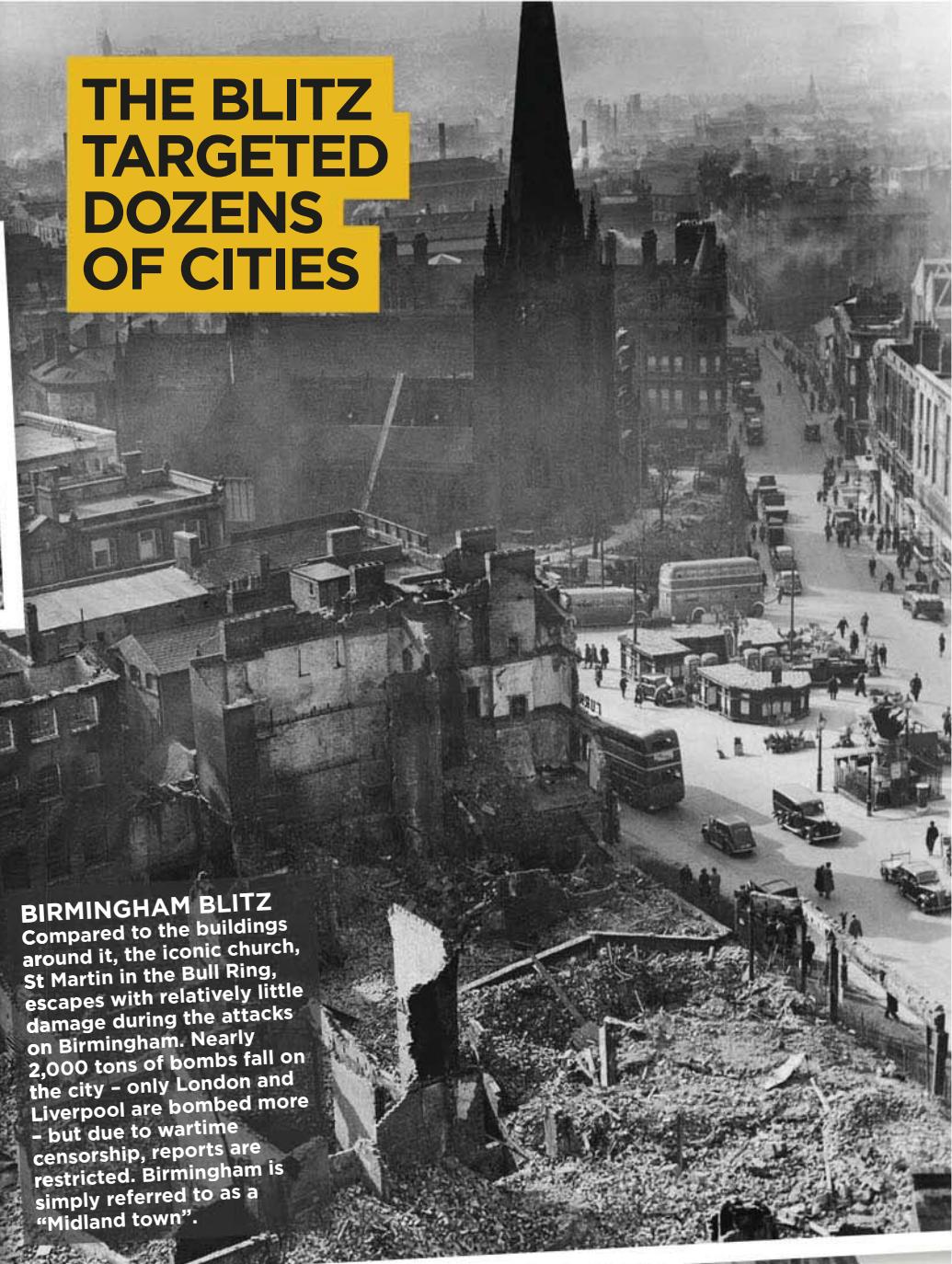
On hearing the terrifying sound of the siren, families like the Mackenzies drop everything and squeeze into their Anderson shelters. They are designed for six but, at 2 metres long and 1.4 metres wide, it is a tight fit. The hole is cold (and possibly flooded), and people can be trapped all night as raids are often in evenings.

SAFE AS HOUSES

That said, they prove effective at absorbing the impact of nearby explosions, as a lucky man discovers when dozens of bombs are dropped on English coastal towns in 1940. The comfort issue of the Andersons, however, eventually causes other forms of shelter to be devised.



THE BLITZ TARGETED DOZENS OF CITIES



BIRMINGHAM BLITZ

Compared to the buildings around it, the iconic church, St Martin in the Bull Ring, escapes with relatively little damage during the attacks on Birmingham. Nearly 2,000 tons of bombs fall on the city – only London and Liverpool are bombed more – but due to wartime censorship, reports are restricted. Birmingham is simply referred to as a "Midland town".



WORK TOGETHER

A real home may have been destroyed, but there is small relief for a girl in Bristol as her dolls house seems to have survived. In clearing the debris and salvaging belongings from the rubble, local communities begin to come together, bonded by their shared and painful experiences.



IN PICTURES THE BLITZ, 1940-41



SEND THEM TO COVENTRY

On the evening of 14 November 1940, 437 bombers are sent to Coventry in what will be the most devastating raid of the Blitz. The bombardment lasts ten hours and leaves the city, as one account describes it, "ringed with leaping flames". Amidst the carnage, incendiary bombs fall on the 14th-century cathedral, totally gutting the building.

GERMAN NEWS DESCRIBED THE COVENTRY RAID AS "THE MOST SEVERE IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF WAR"

TUBE TALES

For Londoners seeking shelter, there was a ready-built solution under their feet, if they could use it...



CONGESTION ON THE TRACKS

At the start of the Blitz, the government refuses to use the London Underground as shelters in order to keep transport moving. The ferocity of attacks, however, quickly forces them to change their minds. Tens of thousands struggle to find a space on platforms or, like at the closed Aldwych station (seen here in 1941), even on the tracks.



SUBTERRANEAN SOCIETY

With so many using Tube stations as shelters, improvements to conditions are made – from stoves and bathrooms to entertainment, such as a concert in Aldwych. There are inevitable arguments and tensions, but morale remains high and the plucky 'Blitz spirit' is born.

THE BANK IS CLOSED

The fear of death, however, is ever present and even being deep underground doesn't guarantee safety. On 11 January 1941, a bomb lands on Bank station, causing fire to rip through the passages where people are sleeping on the platform and escalators. Soldiers are immediately called in to help find and remove the dead, and a temporary bridge is built over the crater.



"WE SHALL GIVE IT THEM BACK!"

Prime Minister Winston Churchill looks on at a Bristol street strewn with bricks and rubble during one of his many visits to Blitz-torn cities. While there, he is alleged to claim, in his typically rousing tone, "We shall give it them back!"

FIGHTING THE FIRES

In September 1940 alone (when this photo was taken), firemen in Britain tackle 10,000 blazes. The 'heroes with grimy faces' work 48-hour shifts for every 24 hours off, and have to fight fires while raids are still taking place as flames act as useful markers for the German bombers to locate targets.





IN PICTURES THE BLITZ, 1940-41

ST PAUL'S STAYS STANDING

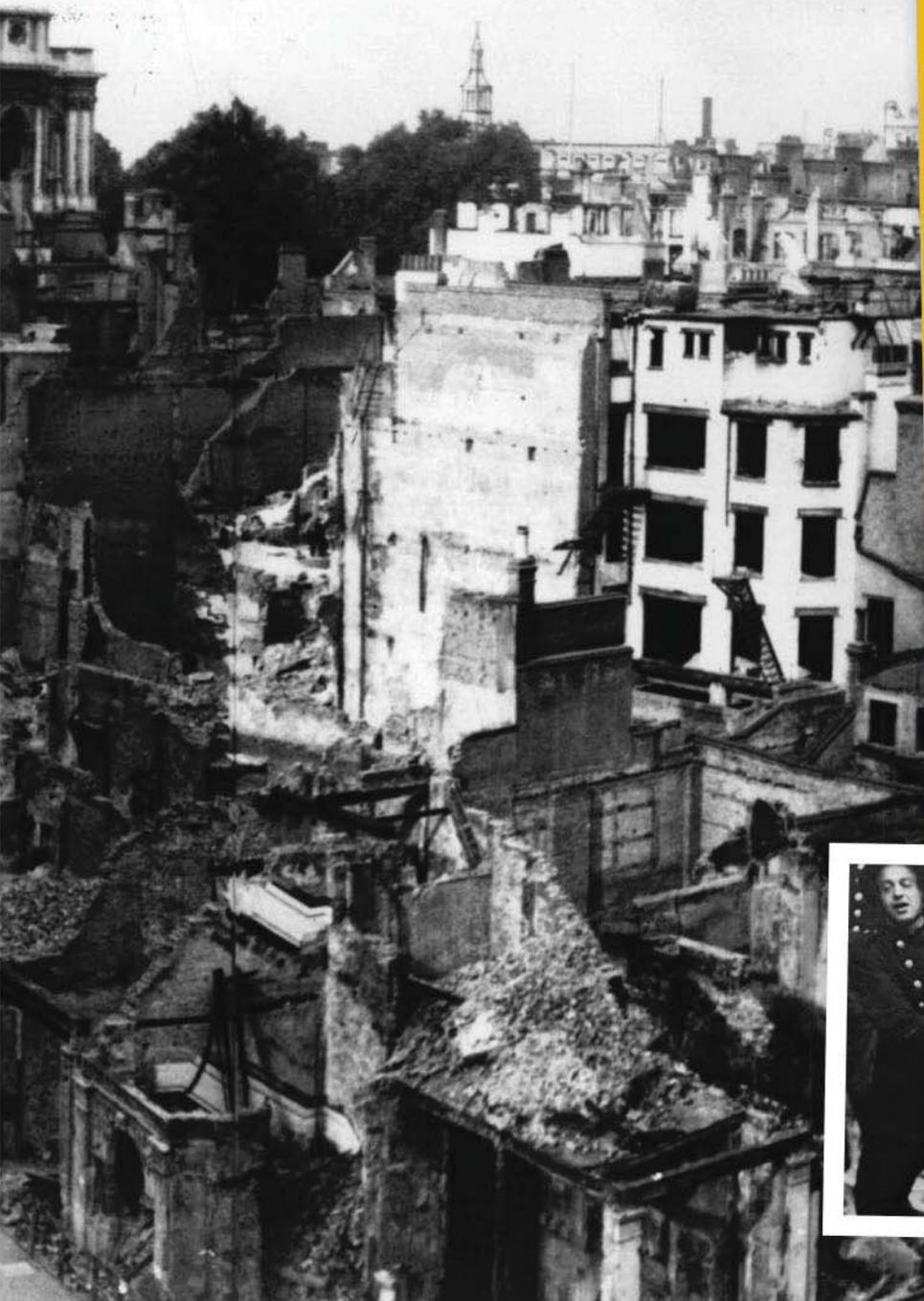
Following the 'Second Great Fire of London' – a fiercely intense period of bombing on 29-30 December 1940 – it seems miraculous that St Paul's Cathedral has survived, especially when taking into account the damage of the surrounding area. Christopher Wren's masterpiece, which becomes a symbol of defiance for the British, is saved by the tireless efforts of the firemen and volunteer 'firewatchers', who walk through the building dousing incendiary bombs with sandbags. This isn't the first time St Paul's is seriously threatened. A couple of months earlier, on 12 September, a bomb would have completely destroyed the cathedral, if it hadn't been defused by a courageous group of Royal Engineers.



TO THE RESCUE

The pain and suffering of the Blitz would have been much worse were it not for an army of volunteers

STARTING 7 SEPTEMBER 1940, LONDON WAS HEAVILY BOMBED ON 57 SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS



LEAN ON ME

In the aftermath of a 1940 attack on London, rescue workers and wardens work to pull an injured woman from the wreckage of her home. The 1.4 million volunteer wardens of the Air Raid Precautions (ARP) patrol streets to enforce blackout and are a vital part of assessing the damage once the all-clear is given.



JOB DONE... FOR NOW

For many of the 200,000-strong force of the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS), the Blitz is their first time firefighting. The men and women of the AFS assist the paid firemen (who would be easily overwhelmed otherwise) during raids like this one on Glasgow in March 1941.

WOMEN GO TO WAR

Amongst the debris of a destroyed London street, a member of the Women's Voluntary Services (WVS) cares for a distraught, young girl who has just been rescued. The WVS plays an important role in the evacuation of children as well as organising support for the homeless.



IN PICTURES
THE BLITZ,
1940-41



THE BALHAM BOMB
On 14 October 1940, a 1,400-kg armour-piercing bomb is dropped on a road in Balham, London, creating a vast crater filled with broken girders, bits of nearby buildings and a double decker bus. The explosion is right over Balham's Underground station, where hundreds are sheltering. The blast kills 68 people.

NAMES OF THE DEAD
It is an agonising search for these women in Plymouth as they read the names of those killed in a recent attack. Ports like Plymouth, Liverpool, Hull and Portsmouth are prime targets for the Luftwaffe so endure huge numbers of bombs – over 1,200 tons fall on Plymouth alone.

THE BLITZ SPIRIT

Hitler wanted the Blitz to demoralise the British – yet they kept calm and carried on



HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS

Although his house is nothing more than a pile of smouldering rubble behind him, a hardy Londoner is keeping a smile on his face while he recovers some of his belongings. With over a million houses destroyed or damaged in the capital, his plight is unfortunately common.



BUSINESS AS USUAL

A key aim of the Blitz is to cripple the British economy and industry as well as morale. This fails, however, due to the poor strategy of the raids, giving the British a chance to show their refusal to give in. Even on a small scale, this Manchester greengrocers with smashed windows can get one over on the Nazis by staying open.

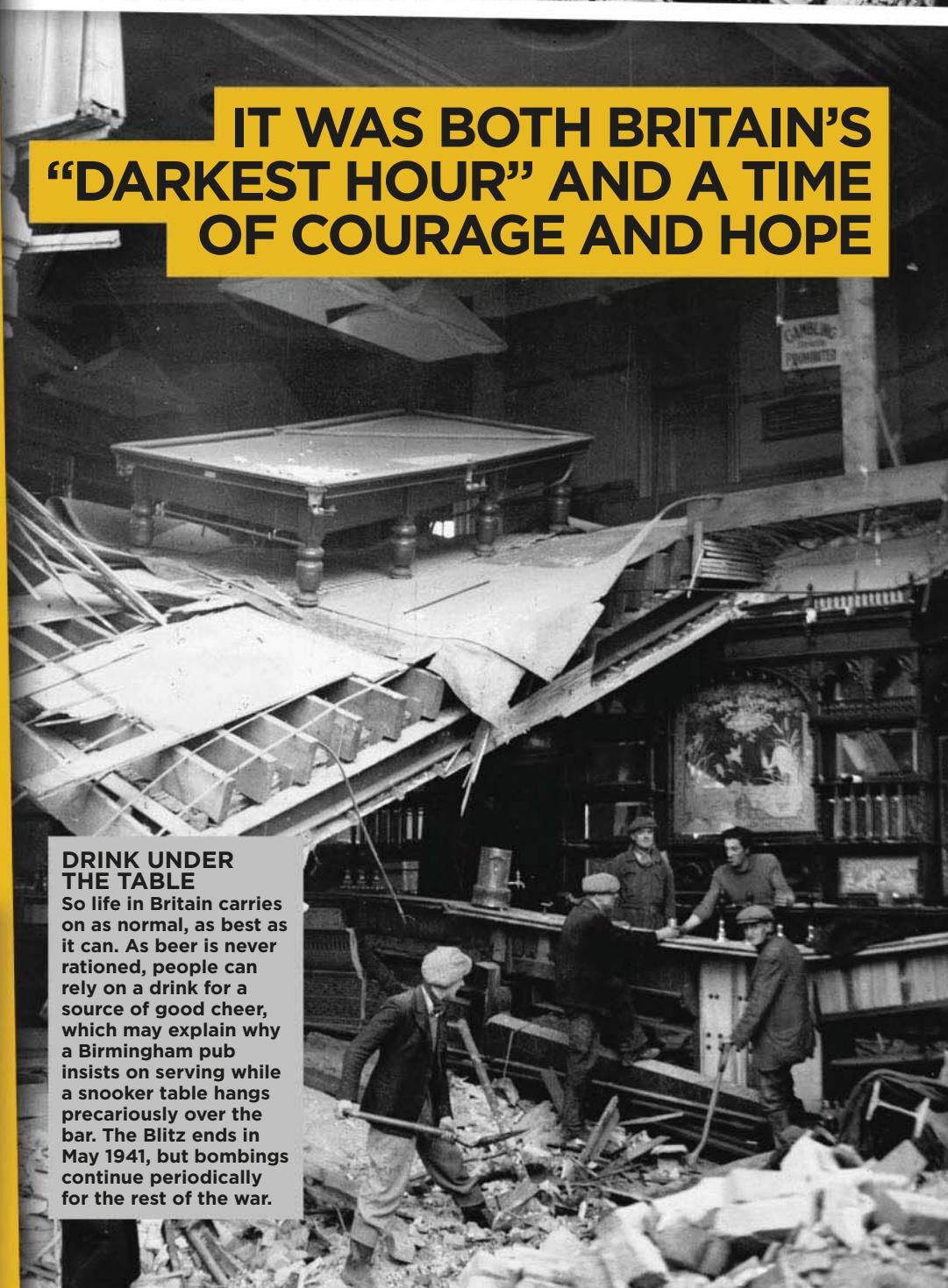
SPECIAL DAY

In a true act of 'Blitz spirit', this couple aren't going to let a bombed-out church stop them from tying the knot. In recent years, some have argued that 'Blitz spirit' has been exaggerated to soften the awful hardships, but the bombings certainly failed in a chief objective – to eliminate the British will to keep living, and fighting.



CAN'T COOK THE BO

When dozens of bombs land on Holland House, London, on 27 September 1940, the buildings are nearly all destroyed. Except for the library that is, which stays mostly in tact, meaning visitors can still browse through the impressive collection.



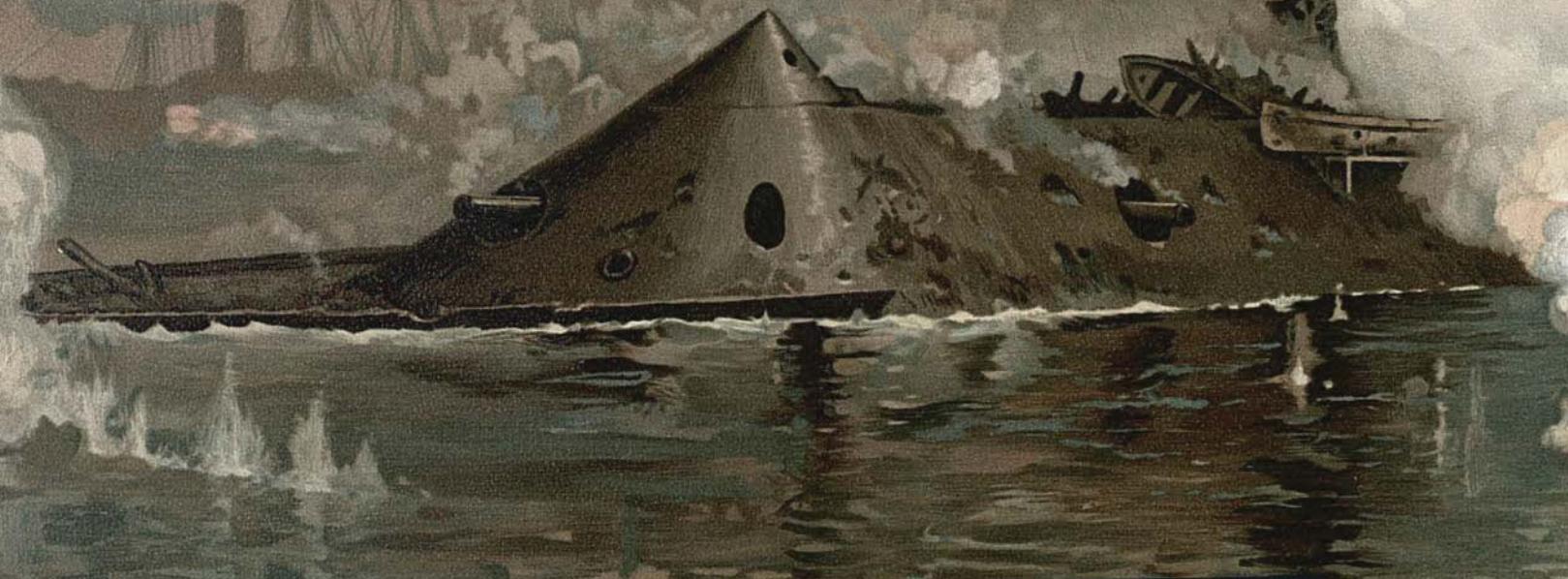
**IT WAS BOTH BRITAIN'S
"DARKEST HOUR" AND A TIME
OF COURAGE AND HOPE**

DRINK UNDER THE TABLE

So life in Britain carries on as normal, as best as it can. As beer is never rationed, people can rely on a drink for a source of good cheer, which may explain why a Birmingham pub insists on serving while a snooker table hangs precariously over the bar. The Blitz ends in May 1941, but bombings continue periodically for the rest of the war.

TIN POT

CSS *Virginia* was converted from a wooden ship captured from the Union. A central casemate or citadel was built, with sloping **walls coated in iron**. Projectiles fired at the craft simply bounced off.



Clash of the Ironclads

On 9 March 1862, two strange armoured ships battled it out in an American harbour. It was an encounter that would forever change the face of naval warfare. **Julian Humphrys** explains...

Shortly after noon on 9 March 1862, the crews of the Union blockading squadron in Hampton Roads, Virginia, saw a strange vessel making its way towards them. Unlike other ships of the day, it had no masts, no sails - just a large funnel - while its sloping iron walls led one Union sailor to say it looked "like the roof of a very big barn."

The American Civil War had been going for almost a year, and

DEAD HEAT

The first-ever ironclad-ship battle – which took place in Virginia in 1862 – was an epic struggle, with a seemingly endless volley of gunfire

RADICAL DESIGN

USS *Monitor* was not a traditional warship covered in steel. Not designed to go to sea, its raft-like shape was the perfect platform for its **revolving gun turret**, which gave it a huge advantage.



the CSS (Confederate States Ship) *Virginia* had come out to fight.

The *Virginia*'s crew hadn't been expecting to do battle that day. The ship hadn't been tested and workmen hadn't finished fitting shutters on its gun ports, but Franklin Buchanan, its veteran captain, was eager for action, even though his brother Thomas was on one of the two ships he was about to attack. After passing Sewell's Point on the south side of Hampton Roads, the iron leviathan turned and headed westwards towards its

first target, the USS (United States Ship) *Cumberland*.

FULL METAL JACKET

It passed in front of another Union ship, the USS *Congress*. Lieutenant Joseph Smith, the *Congress*'s young commander, was not a man to miss such an opportunity and ordered his gunners to fire at this strange ship as it steamed past. Twenty guns delivered a broadside that would have devastated most other ships afloat, but the crew of the *Congress* were horrified to see

their shot bounce off the *Virginia*'s iron sides like tennis balls. They were even more horrified when their Confederate enemy fired back with four of its large guns, on the process tearing great holes in the side of their wooden ship.

The *Virginia* ploughed on towards its main target, the *Cumberland*, firing all the while. The *Cumberland* was equipped with some of the latest guns available, but even these were no match for the *Virginia*'s armour; the shells bounced off the ironclad, >

BATTLE CONTEXT

Who

US Union 4 warships,
Confederates 1 warship

When

8-9 March 1862

Where

Hampton Roads, Virginia

Why

Confederate attempt to break Union naval blockade

Outcome

Strategic Union victory

Losses

393 Union men and two ships lost; 24 Confederate casualties

BATTLEFIELD HAMPTON ROADS, 1862

Exploding harmlessly in the air. Finally, the *Virginia* closed with the wooden ship and rammed it, tearing a huge hole below its waterline. As water flooded in and the *Cumberland* began to sink, it nearly took *Virginia* down, for the ironclad's heavy ram had become stuck inside the doomed vessel.

Eventually the ram broke off, the *Virginia* slipped free and the *Cumberland*, its gunners firing bravely to the last, sank to the bottom of the Hampton Roads. Over half its crew were killed in action, wounded or drowned. As the *Virginia* steamed away up the James River, the men on the damaged *Congress* cheered with relief, thinking they'd been spared a similar fate.

IRON ATTACK

Those cheers died out when it was realised that the *Virginia* was merely turning round ready to attack them next. To avoid being rammed, Lieutenant Smith ordered a tug to ground his ship in shallow water beneath the Union shore batteries at Newport News Point. But there was to be no escape. The *Virginia* might not be able to ram the *Congress* but it could still fire at it with deadly guns. Soon a quarter of the *Congress*'s crew were dead or wounded, including Commander Smith, who had been decapitated by a fragment of exploding shell.

800

The tons of iron needed to make the iron plating for *CSS Virginia*

The battered *Congress* struck its colours and surrendered. Buchanan sent boats over to the stricken ship to accept the surrender but, despite their flag of truce, they came under heavy fire from Union shore batteries. An enraged Buchanan ordered the *Congress* to be set on fire by shooting heated cannonballs at it. He climbed on deck and began firing back at the shore batteries with a rifle. Soon the *Congress* was ablaze (it would explode during the night) – and Buchanan was lying wounded on his ship, shot in the leg by a Union soldier on shore.

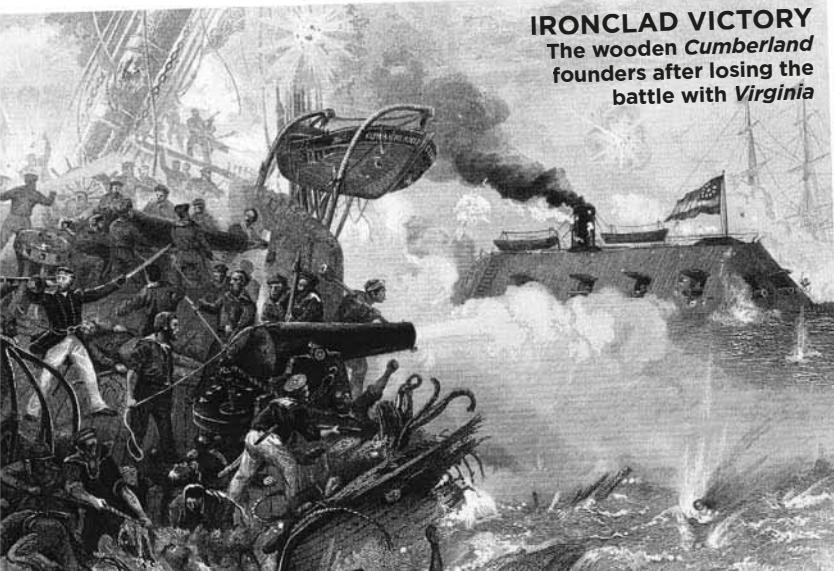
Catesby ap Roger Jones, who took over command of *CSS Virginia*, originally intended to attack a third Union ship, the *USS Minnesota*, which had run aground, but darkness and a receding tide intervened. The ironclad returned to its moorings, planning to finish the job the following day. It had been a heavy defeat, and would remain the US Navy's worst loss until the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor.

Edwin Stanton, the Union's Secretary of War, feared that there was nothing to stop the Confederate ironclad from steaming up the Potomac River and bombarding Washington itself, the capital of the United States. Indeed at the time there were probably

➤

“Finally *CSS Virginia* closed with the wooden ship and rammed her”

IRONCLAD VICTORY
The wooden *Cumberland* founders after losing the battle with *Virginia*



A TALE OF TWO SHIPS

The ironclad Confederate *Virginia* seemed invincible. She destroyed two wooden Union ships but, advancing upon a third, she came face-to-face with the Union's own ironship, *Monitor*



1. On 8 March, the Confederacy's new ironclad *CSS Virginia* makes short work of *USS Cumberland* and *USS Congress*.

2. The next day *Virginia* targets *Minnesota*, a grounded Union ship and sitting duck, but the Union's ironclad *Monitor* intercepts her first. The two slug it out for four hours, inflicting minimal damage on one another.

3. *Virginia*, short of fuel, eventually withdraws. Both sides claim victory, but the Union blockade remains intact.

KEY PLAYERS

The men in command of the two ships that fought the world's historic first battle between two ironclad vessels



**CAPTAIN FRANKLIN
BUCHANAN (1800-74)**

Maryland-born Buchanan was an experienced seaman who, in 1861, resigned his US naval commission, believing his state would secede.

It did not, and he joined the Confederates, later given command of *CSS Virginia*. He was promoted to Admiral after Hampton Roads.



**LIEUTENANT
JOHN L. WORDEN (1818-97)**

Worden joined the US Navy at 16. In 1861, as America drifted towards war, he was sent to Florida with secret instructions for Pensacola's naval commander. Arrested by Southern authorities, he spent several months in prison. After his release he was given command of *Monitor*.



CSS VIRGINIA

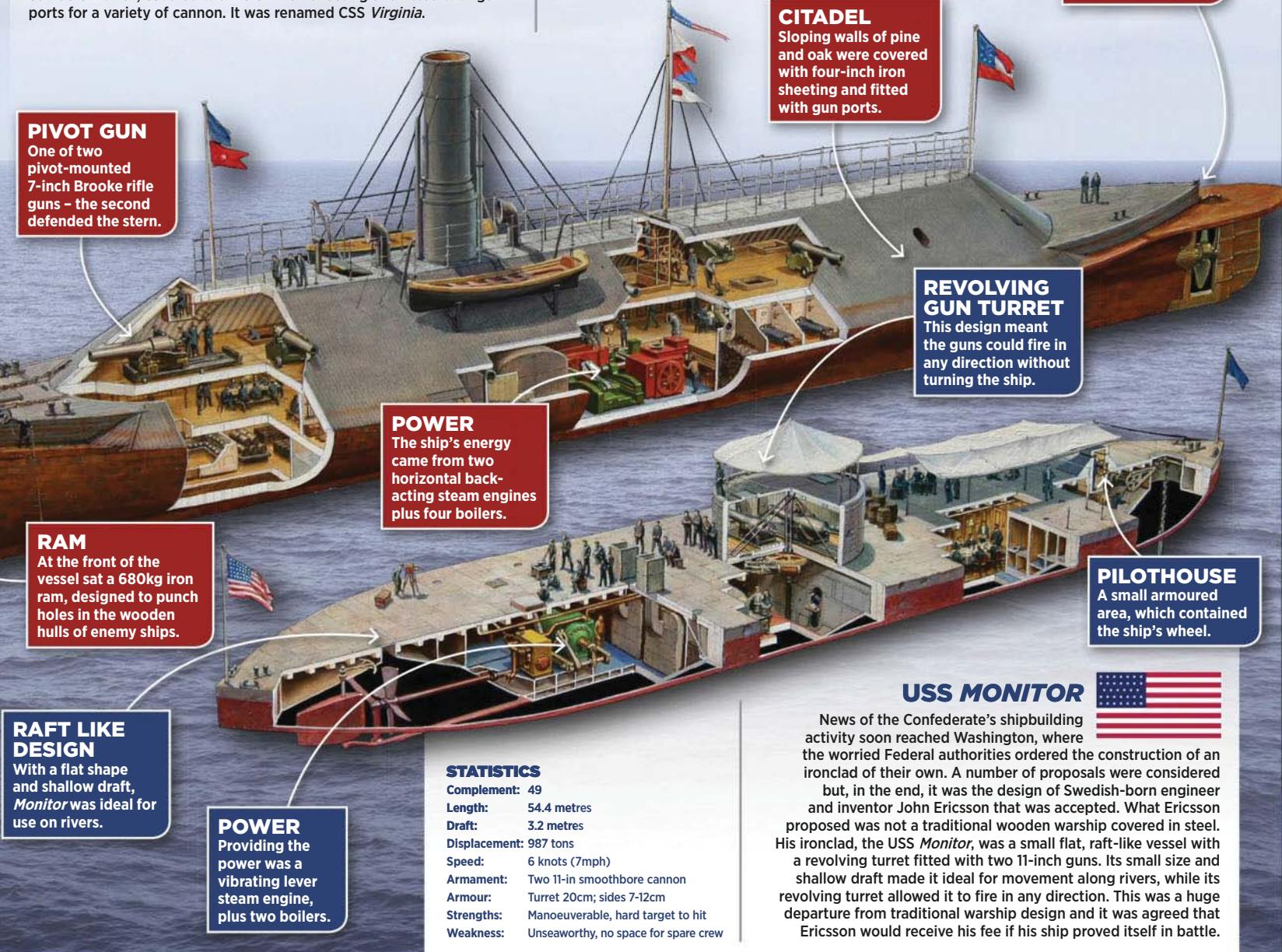
At the start of the war Norfolk Naval Shipyard, near Hampton Roads, was in an area that supported the Confederacy so the Union had to abandon it. USS *Merrimack*, laid up there, was scuttled to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. The Confederates raised the ship, finding that the hull was sound and its engines could be made to work. To give them a chance against the Union fleet, which greatly outnumbered them, they turned it into an armoured monster, cutting down its decks and building a heavily-protected citadel, or casemate, amidships. The sloping walls of this casemate were made of pine and oak 60 cm thick, covered with 10 cm iron sheeting and fitted with gun ports for a variety of cannon. It was renamed CSS *Virginia*.

STATISTICS

Complement:	320
Length:	82 metres
Draft:	6.7 metres
Displacement:	4,100 tons
Speed:	5-6 knots (6-7mph)
Armament:	12 guns of various calibres
Armour:	Up to 10cm
Strengths:	Powerful armament
Weakness:	Hard to manoeuvre. Liable to run aground in shallow water

AMOURED STERN

The wooden areas at the back of the ship would actually be submerged below the waterline.



BACKGROUND: THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The American Civil War was fought between the United States (also called the Union or the North) and the Confederate States of America (also, the South), 11 southern states that had left the United States in 1860-61 and formed an independent country, partly in order to protect the institution of slavery. Jefferson

Davis, a former US Secretary of War, was appointed its President. The US argued that the southern states did not have the right to leave the Union. This led to a war that lasted four years and cost at least 625,000 lives, before the Confederacy was finally defeated and slavery in the US was completely abolished.

STATISTICS

Complement:	49
Length:	54.4 metres
Draft:	3.2 metres
Displacement:	987 tons
Speed:	6 knots (7mph)
Armament:	Two 11-in smoothbore cannon
Armour:	Turret 20cm; sides 7-12cm
Strengths:	Manoeuvrable, hard target to hit
Weakness:	Unseaworthy, no space for spare crew

USS MONITOR



News of the Confederate's shipbuilding activity soon reached Washington, where the worried Federal authorities ordered the construction of an ironclad of their own. A number of proposals were considered but, in the end, it was the design of Swedish-born engineer and inventor John Ericsson that was accepted. What Ericsson proposed was not a traditional wooden warship covered in steel. His ironclad, the USS *Monitor*, was a small flat, raft-like vessel with a revolving turret fitted with two 11-inch guns. Its small size and shallow draft made it ideal for movement along rivers, while its revolving turret allowed it to fire in any direction. This was a huge departure from traditional warship design and it was agreed that Ericsson would receive his fee if his ship proved itself in battle.

BATTLE ON THE WATER

When the war broke out in 1861, the Union navy blockaded Confederacy ports to prevent breakaway states receiving supplies or earning money from exports. Hampton Roads was a key stretch of water – a large sheltered channel through which three of Virginia's rivers empty into Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. In early 1862, when the battle took place,

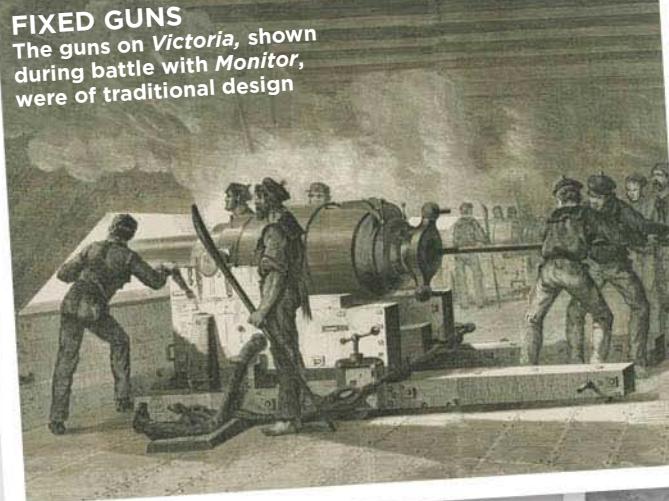
Union forces held its northern shores while the Confederates held the southern banks and the Norfolk Naval shipyard. The channel was controlled by a Union fleet, which blockaded the water route to and from the Confederate capital, Richmond. In March 1862, the Confederacy launched a daring bid to break that blockade with its revolutionary new vessel...

only three ships in the world that could have given the *Virginia* a fight. Two, France's *La Glorie* and Britain's *HMS Warrior*, both ironclads, were across the Atlantic. Fortunately for the Union, and for the *Minnesota*, the third had just arrived in the Hampton Roads.

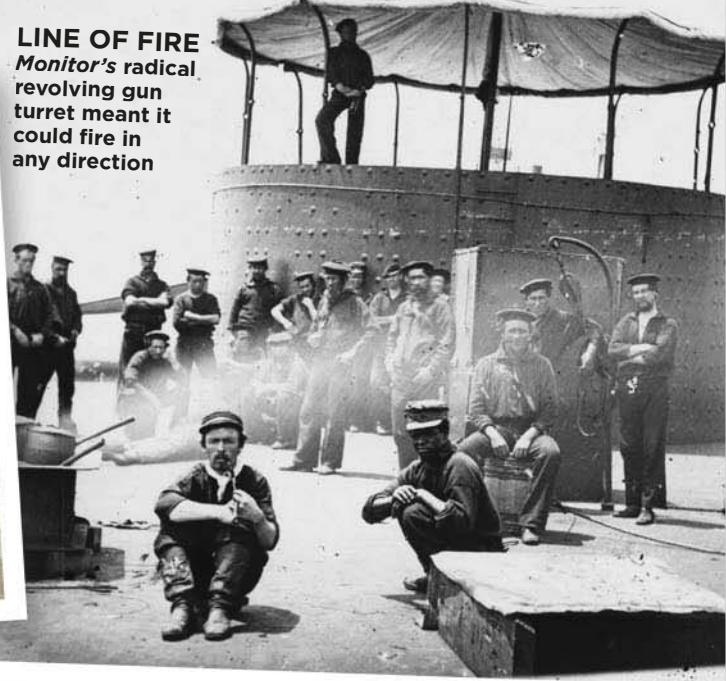
The next morning, as the *Virginia* moved to confront the stranded

Minnesota, the Confederate crew spotted what one called "a shingle floating in the water, with a gigantic cheesebox rising from its centre". It was the *USS Monitor*, hurriedly towed down from Brooklyn. With John Worden, its Commander, stationed in the armoured pilothouse at the bow of the ship, the *USS Monitor* steamed towards the *CSS Virginia*, putting itself between the enemy ship and its intended target.

For the next four hours the two ironclads slugged it out, sometimes from virtual touching distance, without inflicting any significant damage on each other. Meanwhile the *Minnesota* fired broadsides of its own, sometimes hitting the *Monitor* by mistake. Not that it mattered – the *Monitor's* armour was just too thick. Albert Campbell, one of the ship's engineers, later told his wife: "We



LINE OF FIRE
Monitor's radical revolving gun turret meant it could fire in any direction



were hit twice from the *Minnesota*... but it don't make much difference who fires at us."

Not everything on the *Monitor* worked smoothly. The speaking tube between the pilothouse and the main turret broke early in the battle, while the turret developed a mechanical fault, which made it difficult to stop it from revolving. In the end, the *Monitor's* gunners allowed the turret to turn,

firing 'on the move' when the enemy target came in sight. To no avail. The *Virginia's* armour remained impervious to anything the *Monitor* could fire at it.

Meanwhile the *Virginia's* gunners were having the same problem and eventually many of them stopped shooting altogether. When he was asked by Lieutenant Jones why his crew was not firing one officer replied: "Why, our powder is

"The ironclads slugged it out... without inflicting any significant damage"

22

The number of hits sustained by the *USS Monitor* during the battle

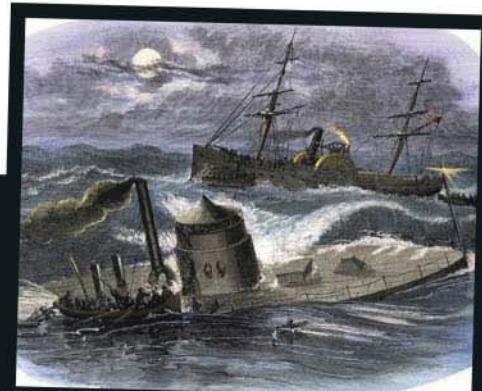
very precious... and after two hours incessant firing I find that I can do her just about as much damage, by snapping my thumb at her every two minutes and a half."

NO CLEAR WINNER

An attempt to ram the *Monitor* came to nothing, as did efforts to shoot into its gunports but, eventually, one of the *Virginia's* shells exploded by the pilothouse. Lieutenant Worden was temporarily blinded and the *Monitor* was

forced to draw off for a while. But the *Virginia* was in no position to take advantage of this success. It was short on powder, was starting to leak and had burned so much coal that it had become lighter and risen in the water, exposing its unarmoured hull.

Jones reluctantly ordered the *Virginia* to return to its Norfolk base while the *Monitor* once again took up a position beside an extremely relieved *Minnesota*. Both sides claimed a victory but, although the *Virginia* had destroyed two Union ships and still remained a threat, the Union blockade remained firmly in place. The *Monitor* had done its job. ☐



END OF A MONSTER
USS Monitor sank in a gale off North Carolina later in 1862

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Ironclads made wooden warships obsolete

The two ships never fought again. When the Confederates were forced out of Norfolk in May, they had to scuttle the *CSS Virginia*. The ship was too large to steam along the James River to Richmond, but was not seaworthy enough for the open ocean. In the same month, the *USS Monitor* took part in an

attack up the James River but, at the end of the year, she sank in a storm with the loss of 16 lives. Despite their short spans of action, the two ships had changed the face of naval warfare, making most other warships obsolete. As Britain's Royal Navy halted the construction of wooden

vessels, *The Times* newspaper commented: "Whereas we had available for immediate purposes 149 first-class war-ships, we now have two."

GET HOOKED!
Find out more about the battle and those involved

WEBSITE

For maps, facts, anecdotes and analysis of this and other American Civil War battles check out the Civil War Trust's website at www.civilwar.org/battlefields

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
If *USS Monitor* had been sunk, would it have changed the course of the war?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

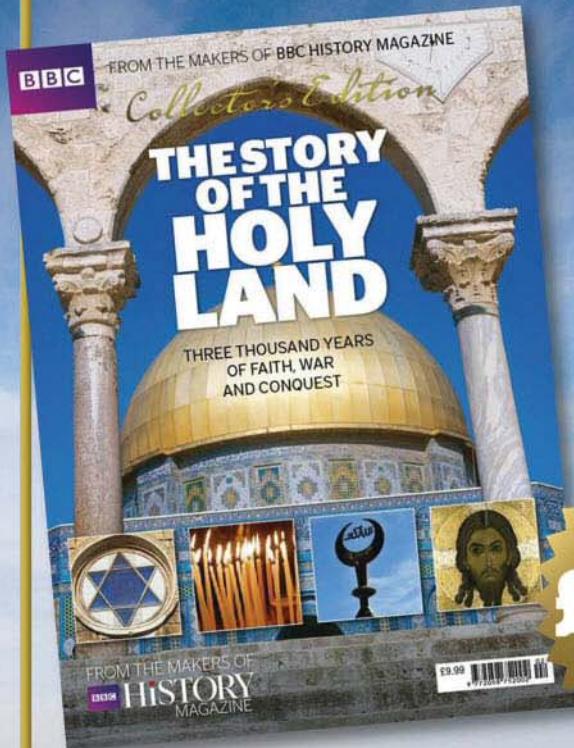
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WHO IS BRITAIN'S
GREATEST QUEEN?



WHO IS BRITAIN'S GREATEST QUEEN?

As Elizabeth II is set to become Britain's longest-reigning monarch, **Lottie Goldfinch** looks at the ladies who have worn the nation's crown and considers their trials, tribulations and triumphs...



WHO IS BRITAIN'S GREATEST QUEEN?

Today is the day I have reigned longer, by a day, than any English sovereign", wrote Queen Victoria in her journal on 23 September 1896. At the age of 77, the diminutive Queen had overtaken her grandfather George III's record of 21,644 days on the throne (that's 59 years, 96 days plus 13 extra leap-year days).

Despite Victoria's insistence that the occasion should not be celebrated publicly, her delighted subjects could not be silenced. "People of all kinds and ranks, from every part of the kingdom, sent congratulatory telegrams", she recorded in her diary. These, she continued "were all most loyally expressed and some very prettily..."

Victoria would go on to rule for nearly five more years until her death, on 22 January 1901. Since then, her near 64-year rule has been Britain's longest. Until this year. For on 9 September, Victoria's great-great-granddaughter HM Queen Elizabeth II is set to claim that record for herself.

Just like that day in 1896, there are to be no official commemorations, but on such a landmark event it is natural to draw comparisons between the reigns of the Queen and her female predecessors. Though the qualities that make for a strong monarch have changed with every era, each Queen has had her own difficulties and victories. Indeed, their extraordinary stories reveal several contenders for the crown of Britain's greatest female monarch...

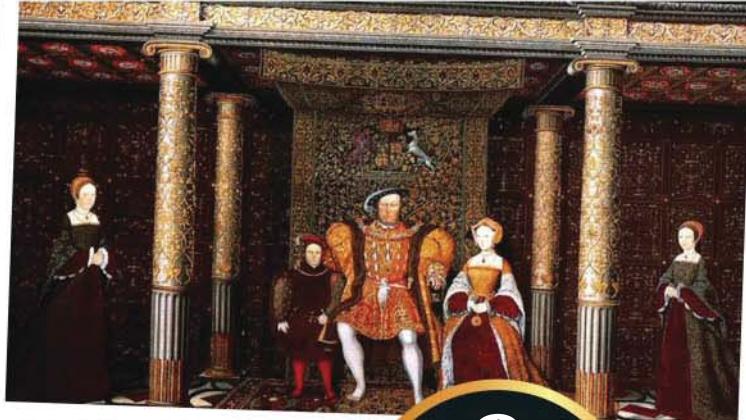
BECOMING QUEEN

Born on 21 April 1926, the eldest daughter and first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, the then Princess Elizabeth spent her childhood never expecting to be crowned. Third in line to the throne, it was only on her uncle Edward VIII's abdication in 1936 and the accession of her father, George VI,

that she moved up the line of succession. On hearing the news, her younger sister Margaret said to the ten-year-old Elizabeth: "Does that mean you're going to be Queen? Poor you."

The current Queen, however, is not alone in her surprising rise to the throne. At her birth in 1819, Victoria was fifth in the line of succession after her father, Edward, and his three older brothers. Her father died shortly after she was born, and her uncles failed to provide living (legitimate) heirs, before two of them passed away, leaving Victoria to become heiress presumptive to her surviving uncle, William IV, in 1830, at the age of 11.

But it is Mary I and her half-sister Elizabeth I who are, perhaps, the most unexpected of Britain's female monarchs. Both women were stripped of their royal titles, removed from line of succession and declared illegitimate after their father, Henry VIII, ended his marriages to their respective mothers –



8

The number of
bridesmaids at Queen
Elizabeth and Prince
Philip's wedding
in 1947

TOP LEFT:
Mary (left) and
Elizabeth (right)
are seen on the
edges of this
Tudor family
portrait. At the
time, neither were
expected to take
wear the crown
MAIN: 14-year-old
Elizabeth (right)
sits with her sister
ahead of her 1940
radio address

**"Does that mean
you're going to be Queen?
Poor you."**

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN A NEW ERA

On 31 January 1952, Princess Elizabeth waved to the crowd that had gathered at London Airport (now Heathrow). There, she boarded a plane that would fly her to Kenya, for the first leg of a royal tour of the Commonwealth.

Among those waiting in the bitter cold was her father, George VI, seriously ill with lung cancer and unable to make the journey himself. The crowds below cheered their support as the ailing King stood on the roof of the building to wave his daughter goodbye. But as the 25-year-old Princess took her seat beside her new husband, Prince Philip, she was not to know that she had just seen her father for the last time.

The royal couple's first port of call, Kenya, had been a British colony since 1895, but, at the time, it was not the safest of destinations for the Princess. Violence had recently broken out between the anti-Colonial Mau Mau and the British Army. Nevertheless, three days after landing in Nairobi, Elizabeth and Philip found themselves at Treetops Hotel, Kenya's oldest safari lodge, built into the branches of a 300-year-old fig tree in Aberdare National Park. From the viewing platform of the multi-room treehouse, overlooking a waterhole, the pair watched baboons, rhinos, bushbuck, warthogs and elephants, all filmed by the Princess with her cine-camera. Later that night, while leopards prowled around the lodge

after dark, the royal couple headed to bed, excited by what the following day would bring.

But the news that followed Elizabeth as she left Treetops the next morning, bound for the fishing lodge of Sagana, some 20 miles away, would change her life forever. While the pair had been watching African wildlife from their rooftop paradise, George VI had died in his sleep, aged 56. Elizabeth was now Queen.

A coded telegram was dispatched to Government House in Nairobi, but it was a further four hours before the news reached Elizabeth, by which time the press had already been informed. At 2.45pm on 6 February, Prince Philip took his wife into the garden where he broke the news to her.



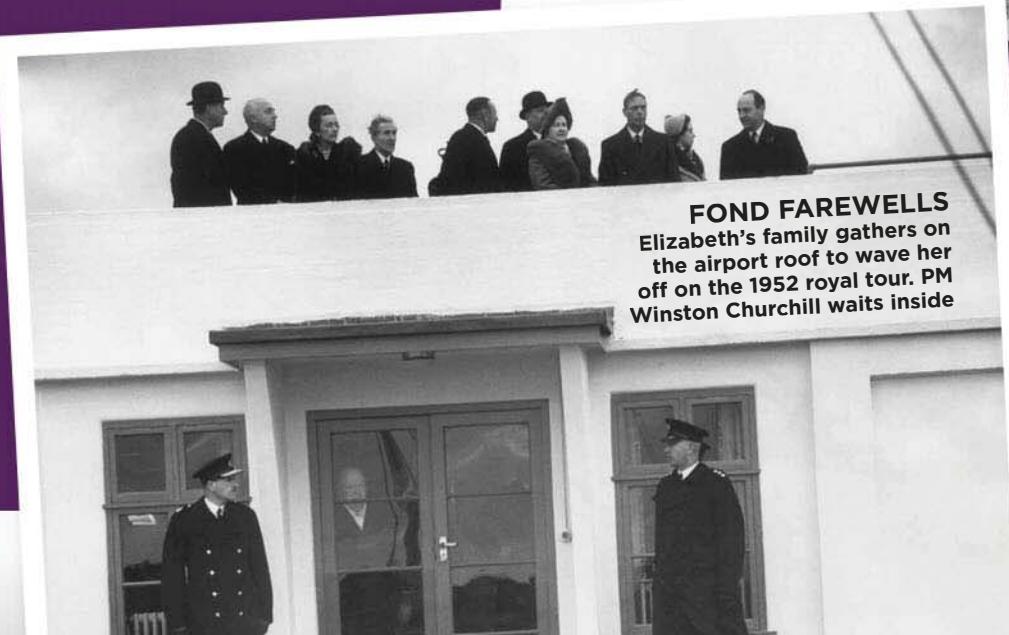
RULE VICTORIA
Queen Victoria receives
news of her uncle's death,
and of her accession



British hunter Jim Corbett, who was staying with the royal party at the Treetops resort, wrote in the hotel's logbook: "For the first time in the history of the world, a young girl climbed into a tree one day a Princess and... climbed down from the tree next day a Queen - God bless her."



FAMILY TIME
The Windsors walk through Sandringham Estate, Norfolk, in 1943 - much of the land is used for crops to aid the war effort



FOND FAREWELLS
Elizabeth's family gathers on the airport roof to wave her off on the 1952 royal tour. PM Winston Churchill waits inside

GIRL POWER THE QUEENS



EMPERSS MATILDA

(reigned 7 April - 1 November 1141)
Heir of Henry I, Matilda came within days of coronation during a civil war against her cousin, Stephen, who had usurped her. Her rule was short and, after years of conflict, she was forced to flee to Normandy and relinquish her claim.



MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

(r1542-67)
Queen of Scotland at just six days old, Mary refused to relinquish her claim to the English throne, to the irritation of her cousin, Elizabeth I. Mary's involvement in a plot to seize the crown led to her execution on the orders of the English Queen.



LADY JANE GREY

(r10-19 July 1553)
A descendant of Henry VII, Protestant Lady Jane was de facto Queen for nine days, in a bid to prevent Catholic Mary (below) from acceding. She was beheaded for treason in February 1554.



MARY I (r1553-58)

The only surviving child of Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, Mary was the first Queen to rule England in her own right. She is remembered by many for her bloody persecution of English Protestants.



ELIZABETH I (r1558-1603)

The fifth and last monarch of the Tudor dynasty, Elizabeth's reign is often referred to as a Golden Age. Her rule saw England defeat the Spanish Armada and heralded an age of exploration.



MARY II (r1689-94)

Joint sovereign of England, Scotland, and Ireland with her Dutch husband, William III, Mary became monarch following the 'Glorious Revolution' an invasion that saw Mary and William depose her father, James II.



ANNE (r1702-14)

Last of the Stuart monarchs, and the first sovereign of Great Britain, Anne's reign saw the development of the two-party political system: Whigs and Tories.



VICTORIA (r1837-1901)

Formerly Britain's longest-reigning monarch, Victoria lead a vast empire. Her reign saw huge changes to British society (see page 28).



ELIZABETH II (r1952 - present)

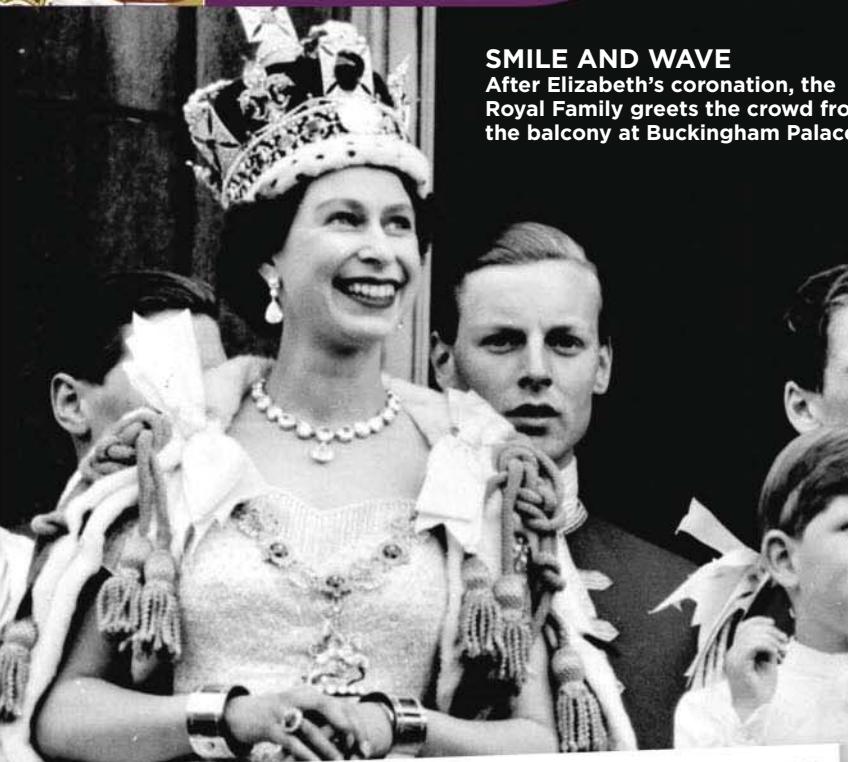
Queen at the age of 25, Elizabeth II is Britain's current Queen and the 40th monarch since William the Conqueror invaded in 1066.



WHO IS BRITAIN'S GREATEST QUEEN?

SMILE AND WAVE

After Elizabeth's coronation, the Royal Family greets the crowd from the balcony at Buckingham Palace



FLYING THE FLAGS

Gladstone Terrace, Northampton, pulls out the stops for its coronation party on 2 June 1953. The residents win their own crown: the town's best decorated street



speech during a live broadcast of the BBC's *Children's Hour*. Britain was at war with Germany, and it was the young heiress's job to send a verbal message of reassurance to the children of Britain and the Commonwealth, particularly those who were being evacuated. Three years later, she carried out her first solo public engagement and, from March 1944, began accompanying the King and Queen on many of their British tours.

But the Princess was able to live within the family unit throughout her childhood, unlike many other British queens. Previous royal tradition dictated that growing heirs be brought up away from their fathers – and sometimes their mothers – in their own household. The future Queen Anne, who acceded the throne in 1702, was sent to France as a

young child, as was Mary, Queen of Scots – who became monarch at just six days old. Mary was sent to France at the age of five, following her betrothal to Francis, the boy heir to the French crown. She would not return to her homeland until she was widowed, aged 18.

ESTABLISHING RULE

News of George VI's passing, on 6 February 1952, reached Princess Elizabeth while she and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, were in Kenya, on the first leg of a Commonwealth tour. The new, grieving Queen flew home immediately, and was greeted at the airport by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Preparations began for her coronation, which took place on 2 June 1953, in Westminster Abbey.

12

The number of British PMs who have taken office since the Queen's coronation. Tony Blair was the first born during her reign

For the first time in history the magnificence, splendour and mysteries that have traditionally accompanied the anointing of a new monarch were revealed to an awestruck public via the medium of television. More than 20 million people around the world crowded around television screens and radios to see and hear history in the making. True, the notion of Divine Right – that a monarch's right to rule is derived directly from the will of God – is no longer relevant, but the 1,000-year-old ceremony was followed according to the traditions of her forbears, right down to the measure of anointing oil used. The anointment itself was deemed to be absolutely sacrosanct and off limits to television cameras – a part of the ceremony that surely differed little from those that had gone before. Similar, too, must have been the cries of "God save the Queen" that rang out at street parties and celebratory toasts across Britain and the Commonwealth, an echo of coronations past.



ENFANT HONOURABLE
Largely raised in France, in c1549
Mary, Queen of Scots, was drawn
by French artist François Clouet



THE FIRST QUEEN OF BRITAIN
Queen Anne and her
son William, as painted
some years before
her accession

**“While Queen and country
celebrated the coronation,
the four-year-old
Commonwealth, still in
its infancy, looked
under threat.”**

On her accession, Elizabeth II inherited a kingdom now at peace in the wake of World War II, but still in the grips of post-war rationing. Nevertheless, the mood in Britain was cautiously optimistic, hopeful that the new, youthful Queen would usher in a period of progress and calm after the upheaval of two devastating global conflicts.

FINDING ONE'S FEET

But elsewhere in the Commonwealth things were not looking so rosy. Back in Kenya, the militant African nationalist movement known as the Mau Mau had stepped up its violent activities to remove British rule and white European settlers from the country. Even while Queen and country were celebrating the coronation, British troops were trying to put an end to the atrocities being carried out against white settlers and Kikuyu tribes. Elsewhere in Africa, naval and military forces were heading to British Guiana to respond to revolutionary threats following the country's recent general elections. The four-year-old Commonwealth, still in its infancy, looked under threat.

Just over 70 years earlier, Queen Victoria, too, had faced military problems in Africa. In an age when colonial campaigns were seen as a natural part of British imperial expansion, the Boer Wars, the first of which began in 1880, saw the Boers of the Transvaal (descendants of Dutch settlers in what is now South Africa) revolt against the British annexation of 1877. The conflict dragged on intermittently until 1902.

Another Queen who found herself struggling to hold an empire together was Anne, who, five years after her accession, became the first sovereign of Great Britain, after England and Scotland were unified into a single kingdom. The prospect of unification, however, was not wholly popular with English people, many of whom felt Scotland had little to bring to the partnership.

Keeping subjects on side has clearly been key to a monarch's success throughout history, but Elizabeth II

THE VIRGIN QUEEN BECOMING GLORIANA

When Princess Elizabeth was born to Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn, on 7 September 1533 at Greenwich Palace, few – particularly her father – could have predicted her glittering future as Queen of England and Ireland and last monarch of the Tudor dynasty.

Her birth was, in fact, quite the disappointment. Having overturned the religion of England in order to annul his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon and marry the woman he adored, Henry had been utterly convinced that God would grant him a son.

But, as befitting a royal princess, Elizabeth received an excellent humanist education from some of the leading scholars of the day, which included languages, history, philosophy and mathematics. The disgrace and subsequent execution of her mother in 1536, however, meant that Elizabeth became a royal bastard – stripped of her title and removed from the line of succession.

When Elizabeth was just 13, her father died and, although she had been restored to the line of succession, the presence of a younger half-brother and an older half-sister meant Elizabeth was still a long way from the throne.

Aside from a barely-avoided romantic scandal with the new husband of her last step-mother, Catherine Parr, Elizabeth maintained the image of a sober, virginal Protestant lady throughout her teenage years. Impressed with her attitude, the equally devout Edward VI eventually permitted her to return to court, though she was removed from the line of succession once more.

After Edward's death, the Catholic Mary fought off the would-be usurper Lady Jane Grey to take the throne, and Elizabeth was again back in favour. But irreconcilable differences between the two sisters – mainly regarding faith – saw Elizabeth held prisoner in the Tower of London, after accusations that she was involved in a plot to seize the throne. It was only Mary's failure to conceive and the intercession of the Queen's husband, Philip II, that saw Elizabeth finally named Mary's heir. The crown would be hers.

2010

The year the Queen joined Facebook. Her page is called the British Monarchy, but you can't 'poke' the Royal Family on the social media site



GOLDEN GIRL
In Elizabeth I's coronation
portrait, she is lavishly adorned
with jewels and rich clothing,
including a golden cloak

FAMILY REUNION

Victoria's relatives from across Europe gather for a family portrait



GRANDMOTHER OF EUROPE VICTORIA'S LEGACY

When Queen Victoria died at the age of 81, after a 63-year reign, she left an astonishing legacy that continues to be felt across the world.

Keen to extend British influence and ensure the continuation of European stability, Victoria and Albert's nine children married into several continental monarchies: eight of their offspring would eventually rule Britain, Greece, Norway, Prussia, Romania, Russia, Spain and Sweden. Many of Victoria's 42 grandchildren, too, made strategic royal marriages that are still significant today: both Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are great-great-grandchildren of the long-serving monarch. It is perhaps no wonder Victoria gained the sobriquet 'Grandmother of Europe'.

In 1821, the *Caledonian Mercury* wrote of the Empire, "On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec [Canada], his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson [Australia], and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior [North America], his eye opens upon the Mouth of the Ganges [Bengal]." Indeed, the British Empire went through its largest expansion during Victoria's reign, ruling almost a quarter of the world's population. As its figurehead, Victoria oversaw the annexation of Hong Kong (1842), New Zealand (1840s) and the Fiji Islands (1874), as well as the creation of the Indian Empire in 1858.

Today, the rapid expansion of the Victorian Empire, with its connection to the slave trade and Opium Wars, is still debated. Many historians have condemned British colonisation as a lust and greed for power. But, although British imperial power had all but collapsed by the mid-sixties – mainly as a result of World War II – Victoria's legacy lives on through the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of 53 independent countries, almost all of which were formerly under British rule. In 1980, Rhodesia, Britain's last African colony, became the independent nation of Zimbabwe while, for many, the handover of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China, in 1997, symbolised the end of the Empire.

As well as expansion, the Victorian era is also remembered as an age of vast industrial and technological advancement. Steam power became a reality, and electric street-lighting the norm. To find out more about the extraordinary changes that occurred during Victoria's reign, see page 28.

50,000

The number of people who attend the banquets, lunches, receptions, dinners and garden parties held at Buckingham Palace each year. That's a lot of vol-au-vents!

GRIEF STRICKEN

Queen Victoria in 1867, six years into her period of mourning for the loss of her husband



"Elizabeth I bucked the traditions of the Tudor period and refused to marry."

and her female predecessors have all seen their popularity wane over the duration of their reigns.

In 1861, following the death of her beloved Prince Albert, Queen Victoria began a prolonged period of mourning, and refused to appear in public for many years. Her subjects' sympathy for her loss soon began to fall away when Victoria showed no sign of returning to her role. Even the emergence of a republican movement failed to move her into action. It was only when Victoria's son, Bertie, became seriously ill and almost died that popularity for the monarchy increased again.

And Elizabeth II herself has been no stranger to anti-royalist feeling either, particularly following the death of her

former daughter-in-law, Princess Diana, and with regards to royal finances. Yet, like the women who ruled before her, she has weathered the storms and largely avoided public alienation.

FAMILY MATTERS

Yet, while Elizabeth II – like many of her predecessors – faced many challenging situations, she has long been safe in the knowledge that she had fulfilled one royal duty of paramount importance throughout history: to provide an heir to the throne. The royal couple's first child, Prince Charles, was born in 1948, followed by his sister, Princess Anne, two years later. Charles himself made history at a young age, when he became the first child to witness his mother's coronation as



QUEEN OF CONTROL
Elizabeth I's portraits – including this one from c1583 – were designed to reinforce her virginal image and authority



ON PARADE
Elizabeth II delights the crowd in Leeds on her 2012 Diamond Jubilee tour

Elizabeth bucked the traditions of the Tudor period and remained unmarried, creating instead an image of herself as the Virgin Queen who had devoted her life to her country. "I have already joined myself in marriage to a husband, namely the kingdom of England", she famously declared to Parliament in response to their concerns.

ROYAL LEGACY

When the Queen reaches the royal milestone in September, it will be for far more than her role as wife and mother that she will be remembered. Her reign has seen some remarkable changes to British society, some of which are reflected within her own family. Divorce, virtually unheard of during the Victorian era, is now commonplace – indeed, three of the Queen's own children (Charles, Anne and Andrew) have separated from their spouses. Homosexuality – once a criminal, even capital, offence – was decriminalised in 1967, with same-sex marriage legalised in 2014. In 1979, the Queen received Britain's first female Prime Minister – Margaret Thatcher – to Buckingham Palace while, in 1969, the death penalty was abolished in Britain.

One of the most radical changes of the Queen's reign, in terms of impact to the monarchy, came into effect in 2013. The Succession to the Crown Act now means that the eldest royal child, regardless of their gender, will accede the throne. The previous laws, introduced in the 17th century, dictated that a female could succeed only in the absence of living brothers or descendants of deceased brothers.

Throughout her reign and the many changes it has seen, both the Queen and the monarchy have been a constant source of stability for the nation. And the popularity of this age-old institution shows little sign of abating. Republican mutterings may emerge every now and then but, according to a 2013 poll by market-research company Ipsos Mori,

sovereign. Two more children – Andrew and Edward – followed in 1960 and 1964 respectively. With three sons, the line of succession was secure. Such a situation Henry VIII – whose desperate quest for a son involved tearing down and rebuilding England's religious structure – longed for his entire reign. Ultimately, though, it would be his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who would become England's first reigning Queens, but neither would have children of their own.

Mary I married Prince Philip of Spain (later Philip II) in July 1554 when she was 37. Time was running out for her to provide the country with an heir. In September that year, it was reported that Mary was expecting a baby, but by July the following year, her abdomen had receded and it was clear that the pregnancy was, in fact, false. Blaming his wife for their lack of child, Philip left for Spain soon after and the question of the succession was thrown wide open once more.

Other queens, too, have struggled – or refused – to perform their 'royal duty'. Queen Anne had 18 pregnancies, of which seven resulted in miscarriage and five were still-births. A further five children did not survive past infancy, and Anne's one surviving son, William, died at the age of 11. Similarly, Mary II, who co-ruled with her husband, William III, suffered at least one miscarriage and the pair remained childless.

But Britain's most famous childless monarch was Elizabeth I, the 'Virgin Queen', who completely refused to marry. Despite parliamentary pleas and immense pressure to take a husband,

QUEENS WITHOUT THE CROWN CONSORTS AND THEIR KINGS

BOUDICCA (died c60-61 AD)

Although neither a queen nor queen consort in the modern sense, Boudicca was married to the leader of the Iceni people of Eastern England. After her husband's death, she led a major uprising against occupying Roman forces, destroying London, Colchester and St Albans, but is thought to have poisoned herself to avoid capture.

ANNE BOLEYN (c1501-36)

Anne Boleyn's marriage to Henry VIII was the result of years of religious and political upheaval. So great was Henry's desire to marry Anne, he severed England from the Church of Rome – which had refused to annul his first marriage – and instead created a new Church of England, with himself at the head. The marriage lost Anne her head, but created one of England's most famous ruling queens – Elizabeth I.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA (1714-1818)

Consort to George III, Charlotte may possibly have been Britain's first black queen. Historian Mario de Valdes y Cocom claims that as well as being of German descent, Charlotte also had African ancestry, something he feels is evident from portraits of the 18th-century Queen. Educated and a great patron of the arts, Charlotte was anti-slavery in an era when it was rife.

ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (1844-1925)

Wife of Edward VII, Alexandra was a noted fashionista of her day and is credited with introducing the choker necklace and high necklines to British fashion. She is also believed to have suffered from a curvature of the spine, a disability she cleverly concealed through clothing adaptations.



7
The number of extra-marital affairs that Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's second queen, was accused of having

over three-quarters of the population want Britain to remain a monarchy. For now at least, most Brits will be happy to raise a toast on 9 September to HM Queen Elizabeth II – a monarch it seems is destined "long, to reign over us". ☺

GET HOOKED

BOOK

The Real Elizabeth: an Intimate Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, by Andrew Marr (Griffin, 2012)

ONLINE

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KILLER KHAN
Genghis Khan
built a mighty
empire at the cost
of millions of lives

GENGHIS KHAN: CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD

A ruthless warrior and military genius, Genghis Khan laid the foundations of the world's largest contiguous empire – a destiny that had defined him from the day of his birth, writes **Jonny Wilkes**



THE HISTORY MAKERS GENGHIS KHAN

The year was 1162 and, somewhere in the unforgiving terrain of the Eurasian Steppe, a woman was in the throes of childbirth. She knew life would be challenging for her child. Growing food was tricky in the harsh grassland of the Steppe – which runs from the Pacific Ocean to Europe – and wars between the nomadic tribes who survived there, such as her people, the Mongols, were common. Then, if not fighting each other, the tribes still had to be wary of two powerful empires on either side of them – to the west was the heart of 12th-century European civilisation, Persia, while the Jin Dynasty (in modern-day China) lay to the east.

Yet, the Mongols were hardy and the woman knew her husband, a tribal chief, would teach their child the vital skills for a life of herding and horse-riding. It seemed, however, that the heavens expected more from the infant boy. As soon as he was born, everyone in the tent noticed that he was grasping a blood clot in his tiny hand, which was seen as a divine sign that he was destined to become a powerful leader.

He was named Temujin, but we know him today as Genghis (or Chinggis) Khan, arguably the most powerful leader and conqueror of them all.

Even those who view him as the incarnation of evil – who butchered millions, built pyramids out of the skulls of his defeated enemies and razed cities to the ground – cannot deny that Khan lived up to the promise of that heavenly, and appropriately bloody, sign. He united the many disparate tribes

of Mongolia, built a highly disciplined, modern army and fathered the mighty Mongol Empire.

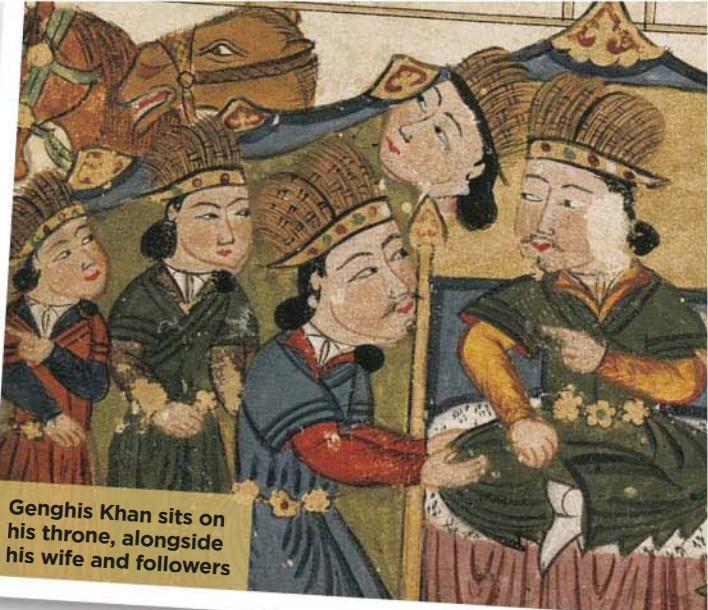
SECRET HISTORY

Before the empire came the challenging childhood his mother Hoelun had predicted, but it was worse than she imagined. According to the sole account of Khan's early years, *The Secret History of the Mongols* (written in the wake of his death) Temujin was not yet ten when his father died, poisoned by a group of the rival Tatar tribe. He, his mother and six siblings were without the security of a chief's protection and abandoned by their clan to fend for themselves. Dishonoured and desperate, they lived in poverty, eating roots, fruit and whatever they could catch. The teenage Temujin was hardened by these experiences and willingly turned to violence, including

“I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you.”

GENGHIS KHAN

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X2, GETTY X2



Genghis Khan sits on his throne, alongside his wife and followers

in a supposed incident when he shot his half-brother with a bow after learning he hoarded meat from a hunt.

Throughout the 1170s, Temujin learned which tribes he could trust and the importance of alliances. In one instance, he was captured and humiliated by former allies – escaping with the help of a sympathetic member of the tribe – but on another, he formed an alliance by marrying a girl named Börte. Their marriage had been arranged by his father and, according to the *Secret History*, Temujin was madly in love with her. When Börte was kidnapped by the Merkits, he sought the help of his boyhood 'blood brother' Jamuka, and a Mongol prince, who supplied him with an army of 20,000. With his own band of warriors, Temujin was finally in a position to have vengeance on those who wronged him, beginning with a bloody rout of the Merkits as he rescued Börte.

As further tribes fell, Temujin's power rose as he cleverly adopted a carrot-and-stick approach. The carrot saw conquered people assimilated – to the extent that orphans were adopted into his own family – so they were safe under his newly created laws, the Yassa. As a highly charismatic leader, he inspired loyalty among the defeated. Most significantly, he encouraged a meritocratic society by elevating people based on ability, meaning shepherds could become generals. One such example was Zurgadai, who, in battle in 1201, wounded Temujin in the neck with an arrow. When the battle was won, Temujin demanded to know who fired at him and Zurgadai confessed. Impressed by his honesty, Temujin pardoned him, gave him the name 'Jebe' (or 'arrow') and a position in his army.

That does not mean Temujin was averse to the frequent use of the stick. He was a brutal warlord who put many to the sword. After annihilating the Tatars, who were responsible for his father's death, Temujin ordered the slaughter of



A modern Mongolian drawing of Khan in full armour and ready for war

HIDDEN BEAUTY

As no contemporary portraits of Khan survive, there is no knowing what he looked like. Accounts are unreliable, with one claiming he had red hair and green eyes.



TAKING LIVES AND WIVES

As well as his beloved Börte, Khan had many other wives. When he defeated an enemy chief, he would **claim their wife as his own**, and he would also marry the daughters of powerful men who submitted to him.

everyone taller than a cart axle, which was everyone save the children.

BECOMING GENGHIS

The biggest threat to Temujin, now Khan (or sovereign ruler) of the Mongols, actually came from Jamuka, who grew resentful of his old friend's adoption of meritocracy. In 1187, Jamuka had trounced Temujin's forces, before boiling dozens of defeated generals alive. Later in his life, Temujin described his reaction to this horrific act: "By the power of Heaven, I swore to gain my vengeance. Never again would I be defeated, nor my loyal warriors so dishonoured." Their split was felt by the entire Mongol world, as chiefs rallied to support one or the other, in a conflict that dragged on for years. In the summer of 1204, Temujin won the decisive military victory, forcing Jamuka into hiding. His men eventually betrayed and brought him to Temujin (who had them executed for disloyalty). Although Temujin offered a reconciliation, Jamuka instead asked for an honourable death. With Jamuka's execution, all opposition to Temujin's supreme power was vanquished.

That same year, 1206, a council of chiefs met by the River Onon and proclaimed Temujin as ruler of all the united tribes, collectively called the

Mongols. As nothing like this had ever been done before, a new title had to be awarded to him: Genghis Khan (thought to mean 'universal ruler').

While Khan is best-known for the rivers of blood and mountains of skulls of his conquests, Mongolia itself changed dramatically during his rule, thanks to some rather progressive-sounding laws, such as the banning of Mongol slavery and the selling of women, and the promotion of religious freedom. Although illiterate, Khan also recognised the importance of the written word, and so ordered the adoption of a script to ensure records could be kept. To assist communication across his lands, he expanded the 'Yam', a messenger system that stretched across his empire. Operating as a chain of relay stations (where tired horses could be replaced for fresh ones), messages could travel hundreds of miles a day.

This clearly had a huge benefit to the army, which was always Khan's priority. The Mongol army was nearly entirely cavalry, as the peoples of the Steppe were natural riders, but they were disorganised, so Khan created an officer-training programme and transformed his warriors into a disciplined and well-equipped unit. He was a master tactician (using feigned retreats to great

BRUTAL RULE

ABOVE: Khan rides into battle with his loyal general, Jebe, in front
RIGHT: Enemies and lawbreakers could expect harsh punishment, such as this man being flogged while Genghis Khan watches



effect) and utilised psychological warfare by ordering each of his men to light five fires to make his force look bigger to enemy scouts.

By far the most important weapon in the Mongol arsenal was the bow. Extremely powerful and deadly accurate, an arrow from a Mongol bow could pierce armour and be fired while riding a galloping horse. Rigid training meant that soldiers could fire at the precise moment when all four of their horse's hooves were off the ground to ensure the most accurate shot possible.

SHOCK AND AWE

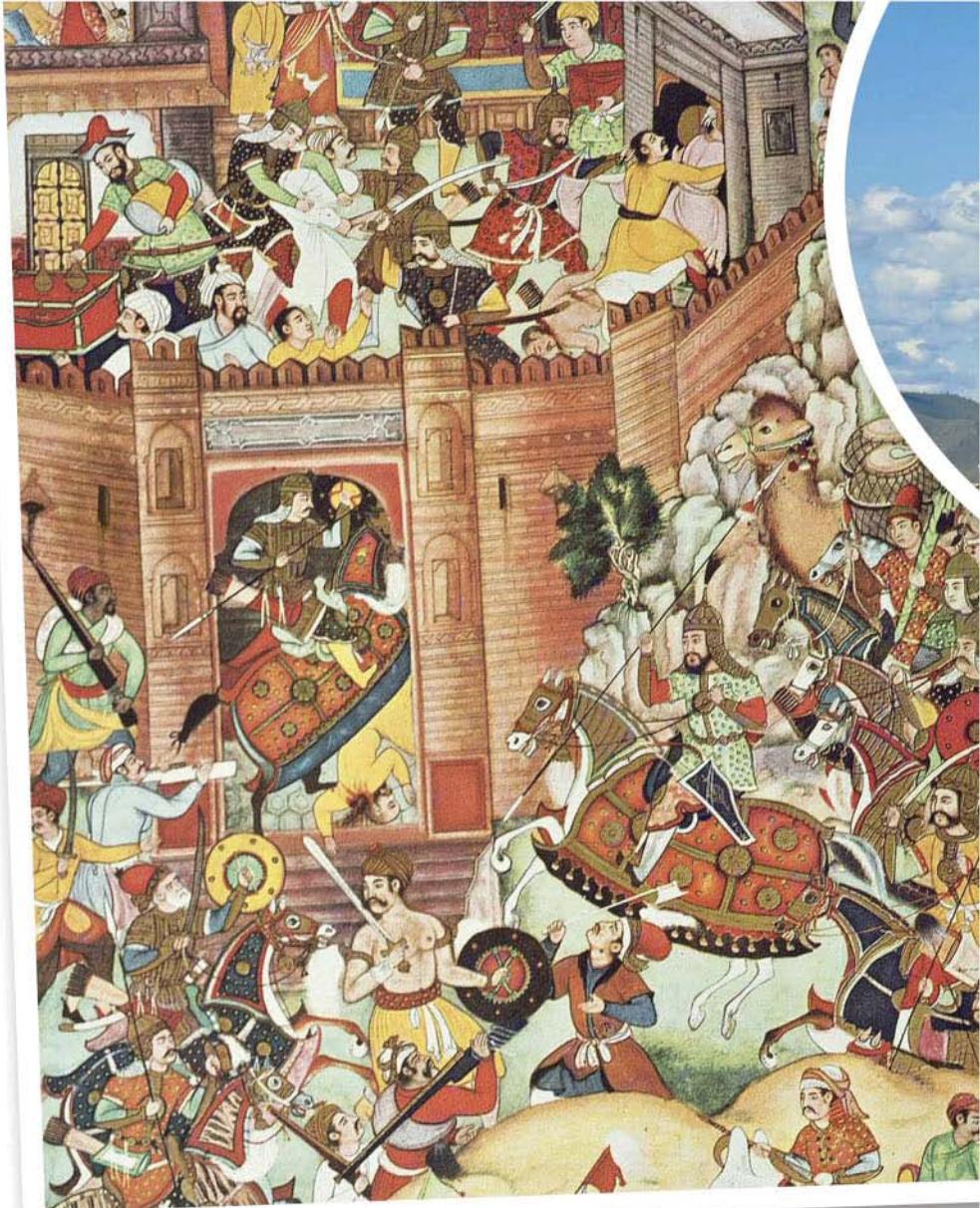
Khan marched this modern army across the Gobi Desert – no small feat in itself – to conquer the north-western Chinese kingdom of Xixia. He knew

THE TOMB OF KHAN

Considering that he ruled over one of history's largest empires, there is so much we don't know about Genghis Khan – we don't even know what he looked like, as no contemporary portrait of him exists. Possibly the most alluring mystery is where his body was laid to rest. The *Secret History* makes no mention of the site. Before he died, he had taken steps to ensure that he would be buried in a spot without markings, as this was traditional amongst the Mongol people.

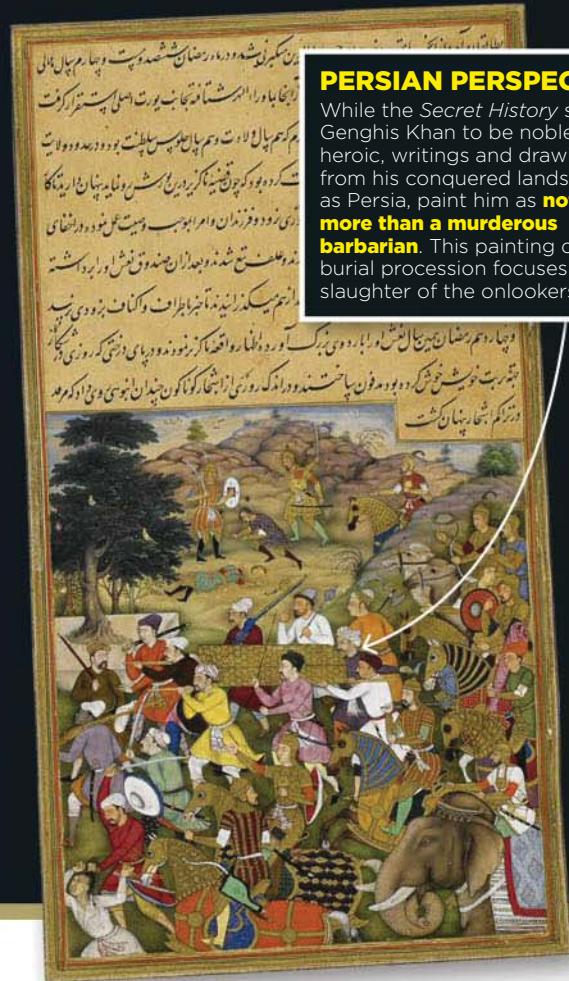
According to legend, his funeral procession slaughtered everyone it passed, as well as the slaves who built the tomb, to keep it concealed. The soldiers of the procession, if the story is to be believed, then killed themselves as one final act of loyalty. That's not the end of the fantastical tale – some claim a river was diverted to sink the tomb, while others say 1,000 horses rode over the site to remove all physical evidence. The search for Khan's tomb continues, with the most recent attempt employing satellite-imaging to search the Mongolian countryside.

The body of Khan is carried to its burial site while his soldiers kill everyone on the road



PERSIAN PERSPECTIVE

While the *Secret History* shows Genghis Khan to be noble and heroic, writings and drawings from his conquered lands, such as Persia, paint him as **nothing more than a murderous barbarian**. This painting of his burial procession focuses on the slaughter of the onlookers.



“Conquering the world on horseback is easy. It is dismounting and governing that is hard.”

GENGHIS KHAN

the Chinese states had been happy to ignore the tribes of the Steppe while they fought each other, but they would not tolerate such a powerful force on their border. So he took the fight to them. As his warriors moved without a cumbersome supply train, they swept across the land at a blistering pace, raiding and plundering as they went. It was an effective form of shock-and-awe that saw the ruler of Xixia surrender quickly, despite the Mongols being outnumbered in every engagement.

Next, Khan turned on the Emperor of the Jin Dynasty after he had provoked the Mongols with a message, reading: “Our Empire is as vast as the sea. Yours is but a handful of sand. How could

we fear you?” Starting in 1211, the country was ravaged without mercy and hundreds of thousands of Jin soldiers died. The Great Wall of China proved no defence as Khan simply marched his army around it. Where Khan was truly a military genius was in his ability to adapt to new strategies, such as siege warfare. Using the expertise of Chinese engineers, catapults and battering rams were built for the siege of the Jin capital of Zhongdu (Beijing) in 1214. As the Mongols attacked, using enemy prisoners as human shields, thousands were dying in the city from starvation, disease or by committing suicide.

It is easy to understand the fear of facing a Mongol horde – the sacking of



HEAVENLY SAVAGE

LEFT: The army of Genghis Khan sieges a town in this Persian illustration from the 16th century

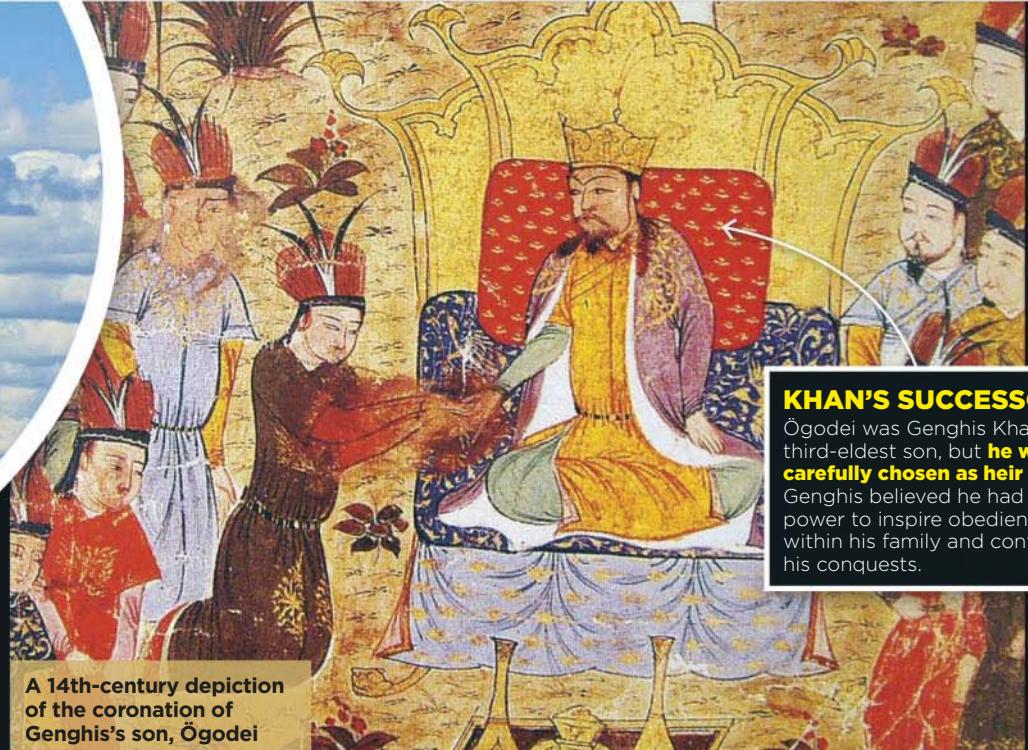
ABOVE: A massive 40-metre-high statue of Khan on horseback stands in the Tov Province of Mongolia

Zhongdu was so intense, it was said that the ground became slick with human fat and a mountain of bones stood outside the walls.

Similar scenes, on an even bigger scale, occurred thousands of miles to the west a few years later, when the Mongols invaded the Khwarezm Empire (modern-day Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Iran). Khan had initially wanted to set up trade with the region, but he went on the warpath when one of his caravans was attacked, and his ambassador beheaded. Beginning in 1219, it was a war of utter barbarism and savagery, even by Mongol standards. Again, they were outnumbered, but nothing could stop them from completely destroying city after city, wiping out millions of lives (there were so many pyramids of skulls, it is impossible to know how many died) on the way. By 1221, the Khwarezm dynasty had been eliminated.

UNFULFILLED DESTINY

The Mongol Empire stretched from the Sea of Japan to the Caspian Sea, but when Khan returned to Mongolia in 1225, he was unsatisfied. He believed that he had been born to conquer the entire world, and that the blood clot he held as a newborn was a signal that he was favoured by the heavens. Yet, after some two decades of near-constant military campaigning, Khan was in his 60s and growing weaker. He feared he would die without fulfilling that destiny. So, the conquests continued right up until his death. He sent generals further into Europe and Russia, and waged



A 14th-century depiction of the coronation of Genghis's son, Ögodei

KHAN'S SUCCESSOR

Ögodei was Genghis Khan's third-eldest son, but he was carefully chosen as heir as Genghis believed he had the power to inspire obedience within his family and continue his conquests.

THE MONGOL EMPIRE AFTER GENGHIS

At the time of Genghis Khan's death in 1227, the Mongol Empire was twice the size of Ancient Rome and four times larger than Alexander the Great's conquests. That, however, wasn't enough for Khan, who passed on to his successor, his third son Ögodei, the responsibility to complete his work and conquer the entire world.

Ögodei wasted no time. In the east, he looked to extend Mongol power over the whole of China, beginning with defeating the Jin Dynasty once and for all, while at the same time – as he allowed his generals to launch attacks independently – gains were being made in the west. In 1240, Kiev was sacked, and Russia fell under Mongol control, and would remain so over the next 200 years thanks to the Golden Horde, the army of the west of the empire. An envoy described the scene in Kiev after the siege: "We came across countless skulls and bones of dead men lying about on the ground. Kiev had been a very large and thickly populated town, but now it has been reduced almost to nothing."

Europe looked set to topple, with people living in fear of the savage barbarian horde. Priests claimed that the Mongols were agents of Satan and their arrival would signal the end of days. Mongols had gone as far west as they had ever been, marching through Hungary and Poland, but the invasions were called off with the death of Ögodei in 1241.

A power struggle ensued that threatened the Empire, until Kublai became the 'Great Khan' in 1260. The grandson of Genghis smashed the Southern Song Dynasty, conquered China and made himself the first Emperor of the Yuan Dynasty – marking the peak of Mongol power. The Empire had doubled in size since the time of its creator, Genghis.

war in Xixia once again to punish those who had refused to provide soldiers for the Khwarezm conquest. It was shortly after his victory there that, on 18 August 1227, Khan died. The circumstances are uncertain, although one legend claims that his health deteriorated after falling from his horse – an ironic ending for the leader who forged a nation and the world's largest contiguous empire at the head of a cavalry charge.

Despised as one of the worst genocidal tyrants to have ever lived; admired for building an empire that connected east and west; and worshipped by some in

Mongolia as a god, Genghis Khan has left his mark in nearly every civilisation. As well as the scars of his wars that still exist from Europe to China, it is said that one in 200 men alive today can trace their lineage back to him. His Empire may be long gone, but, in some way, he has achieved what he feared he never would – he has conquered the world. ☺

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Has there ever been a greater conqueror than Genghis Khan?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Don't know a Tudor rose from the Sphinx's nose? Whatever your historical question, our expert panel has the answer.

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WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

Full English fry ups have grown to include baked beans, mushrooms and anything else you desire



WHY IS A FRY UP BREAKFAST CALLED A 'FULL ENGLISH'?

 It is a traditional favourite, truckers' saviour and miracle hangover cure. The 'full English' breakfast – made up of sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, toast and some black pudding if you're so inclined – is a firmly established national dish. Yet,

while fried food has been eaten for centuries, the meal wasn't adopted as 'English' until the 20th century.

Its name grew as the meal was increasingly seen as an alternative to decidedly healthier 'Continental' breakfasts of pastries and fruit juices offered to tourists in Britain.

But the English aren't the only ones claiming the fry up. The 'full Scottish' includes potato scones, while the 'full Welsh' comes with laverbread cake and the 'Ulster fry' with soda bread, or there's the Canadian 'Lumberjack Breakfast', complete with pancakes. EB

With its own language and culture, the Welsh identity is proudly un-English

Welcome to Wales
Croeso i Gymru



"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"



Is Wales a country?



The long and turbulent relationship between England and Wales has left many unsure whether the latter is a principality or a country – to such an extent that even our own politicians and media contradict themselves. England's enforced control over the scattered Welsh kingdoms began following the Norman invasion, and was consolidated both by Edward I in the 13th century and by the failure of Owain Glyndwr's Welsh rebellion (see page 22).

Although Wales was proclaimed a geographical country in the Act of Union in 1536, its status as merely a component of England was confirmed in law in 1746. In the 20th century, the Welsh nationalist spirit that had been stirring within preceding generations translated into dramatic political change. With the repeal of the 1746 act in the 1960s, the re-definition of Welsh administrative borders in 1972, and the devolution of political power since the 1990s, there is no question that Wales is a country in its own right. EB

WHO WAS THE WEALTHIEST BRITON EVER?



After adjusting for inflation to allow a level playing field, Britain has never known individual wealth like that seized by

William the Conqueror after 1066. As King, he nominally owned everything, making him a multi-billionaire. He was so rich, he was able to dish out staggering rewards to his family and the nobles who supported his claim to the crown. Alan Rufus, William's nephew, had helped suppress Saxon rebellion in the north, and was presented with

250,000 acres of land for his pains. On his death, Rufus was worth £11,000 – or £81 billion in today's money. SL

KING OF BLING
The wealth of William I is thought to be well over £100 billion



DID YOU KNOW?
SEEING RED, OR NOT
The classic red telephone box was designed by architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1924 as part of a competition. Now a British icon, it looks different to Scott's original plans, as he suggested it be painted silver with a "greeny-blue" interior.

Strangely enough, the origins of the British national anthem are shrouded in doubt. Though the phrase 'God save the King, Long live the King' goes back to Saxon times, the song's verses arrived much later. It was the melody that came first, possibly as a Tudor plainsong, or chant. The earliest musical manuscript evidence was written around 1619 by Dr John Bull, who was a famed English organist living in Belgian exile

following a sex scandal. Later, the English composer Henry Purcell used bits of the classic refrain in pieces that featured the words "God save the King", while the German George Frideric Handel also borrowed the tune. All of them have been variously described as the anthem's composer.

We know that the words and music were sung in combination at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1745, having recently been published in

The Gentleman's Magazine. This performance was a patriotic response to the Scottish Jacobite victory over George II's soldiers at the Battle of Prestonpans, with the crowd getting behind the incumbent Hanoverian king against his Catholic Stuart rival for the throne. An extra verse was temporarily added to ram the point home: "May he sedition hush, and like a torrent rush, Rebellious Scots to crush, God save the King!" Bizarrely, however, there is reason to believe that at the same time, *God Save The King* was also a Jacobite drinking anthem, meaning mortal enemies sang the same words to the same tune.

Today, the anthem can still cause confusion as the melody is used in the patriotic songs of other nations, most notably America's *My Country, 'Tis of Thee* and Liechtenstein's national anthem. To add further complexity, it's not even the official anthem of Britain – no law or royal act ever gave it such legitimacy – so it's merely sung out of customary tradition. As Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland have their own national anthems, the English sometimes prefer to belt out a chorus of *Jerusalem* or *Land of Hope and Glory* instead. GJ

8

million – the number of objects housed in the British Museum, though only 80,000 are displayed at any given time.

How old is the national anthem?

Has our **weather** always been bad?

 The British climate may be notoriously awful but, in truth, it is by no means catastrophically so. There have, however, been times when the weather has fluctuated to extremes. During the third millennium BC, a period of increased warmth, reduced cloud cover and relatively few storms seems to have produced bumper harvests, while a similar stint in the first century AD attracted the attentions of the Roman Empire.

The worst periods of hostile weather often follow a major volcanic event. Of particular note was 1816, the 'year without summer' when, after Mount Tambora erupted in Indonesia, volcanic dust blocked the Sun, generating near-incessant rainfall that caused harvests to fail and livestock to die. On the brighter side, the yellowy-tinge to the evening skies may have inspired some of JMW Turner's most-celebrated paintings. **MR**

WEATHER WOES
 What would the British grumble about if not the grey or cloudy weather?



DID YOU KNOW?

BRITISH BULL
In 1712, the political caricature 'John Bull' was created. Stocky, plain-spoken and clad in a Union Flag waistcoat, Bull became the archetype of Englishness, but he was actually created by a Scot - mathematician and satirical writer John Arbuthnot.

“WHEN I WAS A GIRL, THE IDEA THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE COULD EVER END WAS ABSOLUTELY INCONCEIVABLE. AND IT JUST DISAPPEARED, LIKE ALL THE OTHER EMPIRES.”

DORIS LESSING

Growing up in the aftermath of World War I, outspoken British novelist Doris Lessing saw the British Empire at its largest – covering a quarter of the world's land mass – and during its downfall. As a Communist, who had lived in the British colony of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), however, she had no love for the empire and wrote damningly about it. In 1992, she declined a damehood saying she couldn't accept an honour given in the name of a "non-existent Empire".

13

thousand, the number of places in England and parts of Wales, as listed in the Domesday Book, completed in 1086.



The Black Death was seen as the punishment of God for people's sins

WHEN WAS THE WORST TIME TO LIVE IN BRITAIN?

 The British nation has had its fair share of sorrow, suffering, brutal invasions, civil war, famine, disease and political chaos. But the worst time to live in what we now call Britain must be the mid-14th century – when the Black Death ravaged the land.

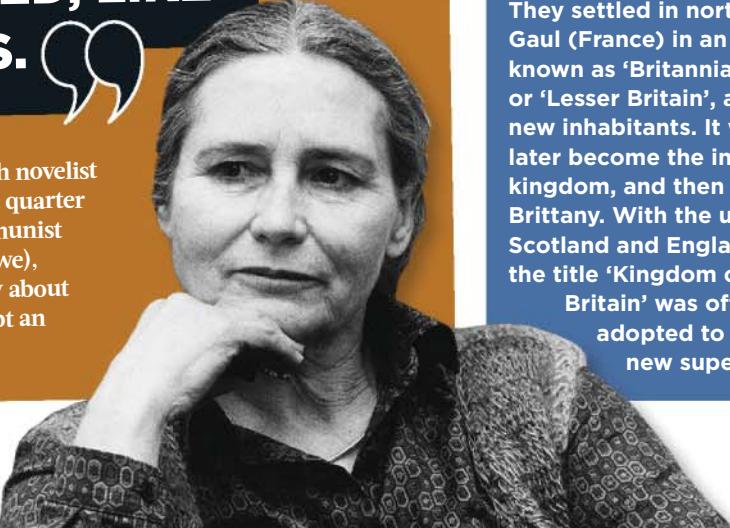
Known then as the Great Pestilence, the bubonic plague that was crippling Europe arrived in southwestern England in June 1348. Spreading rapidly thanks to infected ships, unsanitary living conditions, fleeing victims, and Scotland's

misguided decision to invade while England was vulnerable, the disease had extended its grip to the Irish and the Scots by autumn 1349. Agonising and incurable, the tell-tale symptoms were erupting boils around the armpits and groin and vomiting blood. Few lived beyond three days.

Terrified parents abandoned their dying children, and one contemporary report described towns covered in corpses, with the living "scarce able to bury the dead". By the time the plague faltered in the autumn of 1350, it had wiped out as much as half of the population. In the words of an inscription made at a Hertfordshire church in 1349, only 'the remnants of the people' remained. **EB**

WHY IS BRITAIN CALLED 'GREAT'?

 During the fifth and sixth centuries, there was a mass migration of Celts as they fled the political and military turmoil raging in southern Britain, what the Romans called 'Britannia'. They settled in northwestern Gaul (France) in an area soon known as 'Britannia minor', or 'Lesser Britain', after its new inhabitants. It would later become the independent kingdom, and then Duchy, of Brittany. With the union of Scotland and England in 1707, the title 'Kingdom of Great Britain' was officially adopted to describe the new super-state. **MR**



IN A NUTSHELL THE BRITISH

From ice ages to invasions, the story of the British is as rich and diverse as the people themselves...



When did people first arrive in Britain?

For some 900,000 years, humans may have been living in Britain, although these were not *Homo sapiens*. It wasn't until 40,000 years ago that the first modern humans made Britain their home. When a major ice age made Britain uninhabitable around 25,000 to 15,000 years ago, many inhabitants were forced to leave. They returned after temperatures improved, only for another ice age to hit at some point around 11,000 BC.

This lasted for one-and-a-half millennia and it is possible a few people managed to cling on during this time, adapting to the cold conditions. Once the climate became more hospitable, migrants began to arrive once again and have done so ever since.

Where did these first Britons come from?

Until about 6,000 BC, there was still a land bridge from Britain to Europe. Even so, it seems that many migrants arrived by sea. The evidence is not conclusive, but it is thought that, after 10,000 BC, a

large proportion of the Britons who arrived came from Spain, Portugal and southern France. Genetic research suggests that the majority of modern Britons can trace their ancestry right back to these very early migrants, meaning the population might have been affected less by later invasions than we used to think.

What impact did these invasions have then?

From the first century AD, parts of Britain were colonised by the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans in turn. There's no doubt that they all made their presence felt in terms of culture, society and language, but it is less clear to what extent they replaced the existing population. The tens of thousands of Romans who arrived following the conquest in AD 43, for example, were dwarfed by the millions of native Britons. Meanwhile, the Norman

SEEING THE WORLD
With many choosing to emigrate, including those on this ship bound for Australia, the British can be found across the world



The Empire gave people the chance to move to and from Britain more easily

Conquest of 1066 probably took place on an even smaller scale and largely impacted on the elites rather than the wider population.

The Anglo-Saxons who arrived from Germanic lands from the fourth century and the Scandinavian Vikings who began raiding Britain some time in the eighth century seem to have left a greater legacy on the population, as many did come to settle. Even so, it remains unclear to what extent they replaced or merged with the people already there.

Another disputed subject is the Celts, an ancient European people who some believe settled in Britain prior to the Roman invasion, and who many modern Britons identify with today. There undoubtedly were some cultural similarities between ancient Britons and the Celts – notably in language – but there is little evidence for a Celtic invasion, and indeed the whole concept of Celtic Britain may confuse our understanding of this period.

When did the British start to become 'British'?

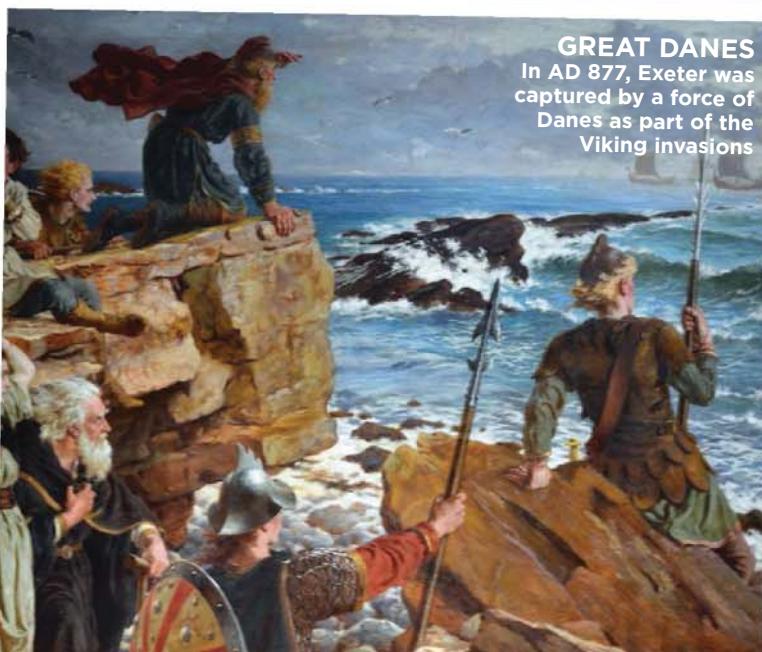
Although 'Britain' was used by the Romans, most of the inhabitants of the country would not have thought of themselves as British, but would have identified with their individual tribes or kingdoms. Over the centuries,

these tribes amalgamated into the nations of the United Kingdom, and they each had distinct identities and languages, which partly reflected their differing experiences of the invasions. Scotland, for example, had largely escaped the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman conquests, whereas England had been at the heart of all three.

The nations of the British Isles gradually came together, beginning in the 12th century when England achieved dominance over Ireland. A hundred years later, Edward I conquered Wales and then in 1707, the kingdoms of England (including Wales) and Scotland agreed to unite as Great Britain, having already shared a monarch since 1603 when Scottish king James VI replaced Elizabeth I on the English throne. Ireland was officially made part of the United Kingdom in 1801, but much of the country – aside from what is now Northern Ireland – became independent from 1922.

Who are the British today?

Britain's people are constantly evolving. Some of the most significant population changes have occurred since the mid-20th century, especially with the influx of migrants from the former British empire. At the same time, Britons have made new homes abroad for centuries, meaning British people can now be found all over the world.



GREAT DANES
In AD 877, Exeter was captured by a force of Danes as part of the Viking invasions



“WHY DO WE SAY...?”

POSH



Where else than Britain are the elegant and well-to-do described as 'posh'? The origins of the word definitely lurk inside the last couple of centuries of Britain's history, but where exactly is uncertain.

Yet the most popular story comes from the days of the Raj in India, when wealthy Brits sailed to India to enjoy a holiday in an exotic part of the empire. On the boat journey out, the most comfortable berths were on the left-hand side, or port, as it would be in the shade and a little cooler. Therefore, the right, or starboard, rooms were best for the return journey. So if holidaymakers were discussing an upcoming trip, all they would have to remember for the voyage was 'Port out, starboard home', or posh.

0

The number of times Britain has been invaded since 1797 – when French troops landed at Fishguard in Wales.

What is the significance of the Bulldog?

There are several breeds of bulldog today, including the small French, the powerful American and the wrinkled British, but the original breed that earned notoriety is now extinct. The Old English Bulldog possessed a muscular, stocky body and a vice-like jaw that clamped shut with tremendous force, making it

well-suited to the violent sport of bullbaiting. Its strength, tenacity and willingness to fight larger animals appealed to 18th-century political cartoonists, who began depicting the female figure of Britannia being accompanied by both a lion and Bulldog.

As the phrase 'British Bulldog spirit', meaning unrelenting courage, had evolved during the 19th century, plucky Bulldogs soon became a regular fixture in World War I propaganda posters.



The figure of Britannia has been depicted with a Bulldog – though not necessarily with a Union Flag cap

But perhaps the most symbolism came when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister. His jowly face, broad body, and steadfast determination to overcome powerful Nazi forces in World War II made him an almost living embodiment of the heroic pooch. GJ

HOW OLD IS THE ‘BRITISH EMPIRE’?

According to medieval legend, Britain was named after its founding ruler and first king, the Trojan exile Brutus. Following him, others were said to have ruled all of Britain, from Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, to the mythical King Arthur (whose dominions supposedly included England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark and France). In the 1500s, when King Henry VIII became fascinated by his Arthurian

heritage, such ancient ideas began to spring up again. As Wales and Ireland were under English rule, only Scotland stood in the way of a new Britannia. In the 1540s, the pro-alliance James Henrisoun called on fellow Scots to "laie doun their weapons" as "Englande was the only supreme seat of the empire of greate Briteigne."

It was 50 years on that John Dee – chief astrologer and cartographer to Elizabeth I – also spoke of the "Brytish Empire", but his definition included the newly acquired colonies in North America. As a Welshman aiding a Tudor Queen of Welsh ancestry, Dee appealed to the Arthurian notion of an overseas empire. This expansionist understanding of the phrase remained in use throughout the 1600s, though often specified as the 'English Empire', but in 1707, the Act of Union between England and Scotland officially created the sovereign power of Great Britain. By the mid-1700s, use of 'British Empire' was widespread. GJ



REGAL ROOTS
The legend of King Arthur lies at the heart of the historic British Empire

WHO CAN BE PRIME MINISTER?

If you're over 18 and a British, Commonwealth or Republic of Ireland citizen, you can have a go running for Parliament – and then on to be Prime Minister.

Past restrictions made it more difficult for politicians. The Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829 forbade Catholics from advising the monarch or holding the office of Guardians of the United Kingdom. The law has been superseded, but that didn't stop Tony Blair from not declaring his conversion to Catholicism until he left office. In Victorian times, Jewish-born Benjamin Disraeli got away with holding office twice as he had been baptised aged 12. SL



BOTTOMS UP!
While the Romans were sipping wine, the Britons enjoyed the "fermented grain"

Have the British always been **heavy drinkers**?

THEORY
The creation and consumption of alcohol existed in most early agricultural societies, with Britain being no exception. Cereal-based residues, attributed to the brewing of beer, have been found on pottery dating to the

third millennium BC. By the first century AD, many Mediterranean writers were commenting on the love that the people of northern Europe had for "fermented grain", which was (allegedly) drunk to excess. Whereas Greek and Roman societies drank wine

WHAT IS IT?

Wrapped with a black ribbon is a unique souvenir from the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805: the ponytail of the British naval hero Horatio Nelson.

On 21 October, he had led the British navy to that great victory over the Spanish, but at the cost of his life. While standing on the deck of HMS *Victory*, he was shot by a sharpshooter. The ship surgeon, William Beatty, later wrote that Nelson asked shortly before dying that he wanted his hair to be given to Lady Hamilton – with whom he was having a very public and scandalous affair – so the pigtail was cut off and delivered back to England. The Hero of Trafalgar's locks are now held by the National Maritime Museum, London.
www.rmg.co.uk



MANE ATTRACTION
Nelson's sandy-coloured pigtail was removed after his death

WHY DOES BRITAIN HAVE SO MANY ACCENTS?



As an island, Britain has juggled two conflicting influences on its languages. A constant inflow of global cultures has brought new words and phrases while, until the late 20th century, the lack of mass travel saw individual regions remaining close-knit.

So early settlers – from the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Norsemen to people from the Germanic countries and further – brought their languages with them, while the Celtic tongues of Wales, Scotland, Ireland and Cornwall stayed discrete.

Scholars also studied Ancient Greek; the court and legal system conversed, from 1066, in French; while the language of the church was Latin. The language of ordinary people became, therefore, an ever-evolving dog's dinner of everything.

Regions developed their own blends, creating words for important things in people's everyday lives. London's dialects changed pretty much with every ship that docked.

What's more, people stayed where they were before modern transport. So dialects and accents in each area were steeped in their own rich variations – the same, yet different from the rest of the British Isles. SL

DID YOU KNOW?

PREHISTORIC PLATTER

Remember the horse-meat food scandal a few years ago? Well, evidence from an archaeological dig in Boxgrove, West Sussex, suggests that horse was being eaten by our human ancestors at least half a million years ago, long before cow, pig or sheep became part of the diet.

with food – a practice we still see in countries like France and Italy – northern European culture was built more firmly around the communal feast where the grain, not the grape, featured. Barley-based 'Celtic beer' was renowned throughout the Roman Empire, and first-century British kings proudly displayed ears of barley on their coinage as signifiers of wealth. The importance of alcohol had quite an effect on the Romans in Britannia. A letter surviving from Vindolanda, on the northern frontier, reads,

"My fellow soldiers have no beer. Please order some to be sent". With the coming of the warrior-based Germanic societies that dominated Britain in the post-Roman period, the heroic levels of alcohol use already in existence in the islands were added to, increasing the belief that the phenomenon of drunkenness was a curiously British trait. MR

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Wondering about a particular historical happening? Get in touch – our expert panel has the answer!



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editor@historyrevealed.com



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES 88 • PAST LIVES 90 • BOOKS 92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EVENT

Hadrian's Wall Live

5-6 September, Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland
Find out more at www.english-heritage.org.uk

For the first time, English Heritage presents *Hadrian's Wall Live* – a weekend of Roman-themed events, held simultaneously at key forts, towns and museums near the remains of Hadrian's Wall. With **theatre, living history and re-enactments**, it promises to be a truly interactive experience. You can meet Legio I Italia – the 80 soldiers of the Imperial Roman Army – at Birdoswald Roman Fort and watch them do battle with a horde of barbarians. Or go on patrol with the legionary guard at Housesteads at dusk, submerging yourself in the **sights and sounds of a Roman Fort** by torchlight. There's also cookery, stage performances and gladiatorial combat exhibitions.



ENGLISH HERITAGE X2, GETTY X4, LINEN HALL LIBRARY XI

EXHIBITION

Great War Posters

Ends 27 September, Swansea Museum; free admission, opening hours can be found at www.swanseamuseum.co.uk



From **recruiting soldiers to promoting production**, propaganda played a central role to the British war effort at home from 1914-18. Posters gave the British both a despised enemy and an emotive reminder of what they were fighting for. Today, they are some of the most iconic images from World War I – from Kitchener's 'Your country needs you' to '**Daddy, what did YOU do in the Great War?**' (far left) – many of which are on display at Swansea Museum.



There will be no horsing around as the steeds are put to the test

EVENT

Cavalier horsemanship

12-13 September, Bolsover Castle; search for Bolsover Castle events

Dressed in cavalier attire, expert riders show off what **horses in the British Civil Wars** were trained to do, including 'dancing' to music.



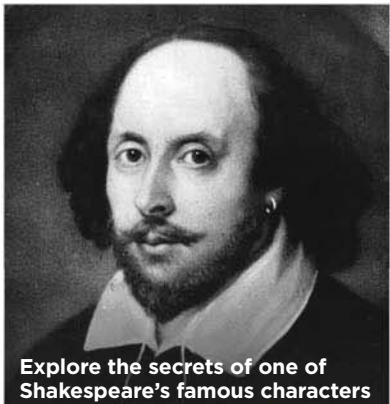
The famine caused many Irish people to seek a new life in America

EXHIBITION

The Famine Decade

7-30 September, Linen Hall Library, Belfast; go to www.linenhall.com for more info

In the mid-19th century, **Ireland was ripped apart by the Great Famine**, which killed a million and drove countless others overseas. As part of the National Famine Commemoration, this exhibition provides a valuable insight into what happened, through agricultural advice, newspaper reports and **haunting drawings**.



Explore the secrets of one of Shakespeare's famous characters

TALK

William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar

29 September, 7.30pm at Cottonwood Hotel, Bournemouth, tickets cost £4

Professor at the University of Southampton and Shakespeare expert Ros King gives a fresh and fascinating insight into the **Bard's depiction of the titan of the Roman Empire**, Julius Caesar, in this one-off lecture.



FILM

Legend

In cinemas 11 September

Based on the true and violent story of the infamous **gangster twins Ronnie and Reggie Kray**, *Legend* is a slick crime thriller that refuses to pull its punches. With Oscar-winning director Brian Helgeland at the helm, Tom Hardy (*Mad Max: Fury Road*, *Bronson*) stars with Tom Hardy – as he takes on the challenge of playing both Kray brothers as they wreak **havoc in 1960s London**. From

amateur boxers owning a West End nightclub and mixing with the likes of Frank Sinatra, to living a life of crime, the biography of these notorious hoodlums continues to intrigue. They **courted celebrity with interviews and photo-shoots**, and their place in the history books was secured when they were both sentenced to life imprisonment. The ambitious *Legend* tells their unflinching story.

TOUR

Open House

19-20 September, Benjamin Franklin House, London, and other locations; find out where to visit at www.openhouselondon.org.uk

As part of London's annual 'Open House' weekend – providing **free public entry** to some of the capital's historic locations – this is a fantastic opportunity to see inside the English home of **Founding Father Benjamin Franklin**. With tours throughout the day, explore the life and legacy of the man who drafted the Declaration of Independence.



Benjamin Franklin lived a stone's throw from Trafalgar Square from 1757 to 1775

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Exploring the conflict's aftermath, *Waterloo: After the Battle*, closes 27 September at National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh. More at www.nms.ac.uk
- On 5-6 September, the American Civil War Society will perform drills and skirmishes, as well as artillery displays, at Tatton Park, Cheshire



THE FACTS

GETTING THERE:

Turn off the A1 at Beal and take the causeway (postcode TD15 2RX). It is vital to check tide tables before crossing, available at each end, from tourist information offices or online. Buses run from Berwick-upon-Tweed.



TIMES AND PRICES:

Summer hours 10am-6pm (times vary in winter so check beforehand). Tickets £5-£6.20 or £14.50-£16.10 for families.

FIND OUT MORE:

For general enquiries call 0370 333 1181 or visit www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/lindisfarne-priory

BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

LINDISFARNE PRIORY

Northumberland

Off England's north-east coast is the small island of Lindisfarne, home to the picturesque ruins of a seat of early Christianity

Lhe prosperous and powerful Lindisfarne Priory was too tempting to the Vikings of the late eighth century. On a small speck of rock off the Northumbrian coast, which gets cut off from the mainland by the tide, and with no one but the monks to protect its wealth, the priory made for an easy target.

When the typically violent attack came in AD 793, it signalled the start of the Viking Age and the downfall of Lindisfarne's first priory. "Never before has such terror appeared in Britain as we have now suffered from a pagan race," wrote local scholar Alcuin. "The heathens poured out the blood of saints around the altar,

and trampled on the bodies of saints in the temple of God like dung in the streets," he later added.

Fearing further raids, the monks abandoned the priory during the ninth century, making sure they took the bones of their revered bishop, Saint Cuthbert, with them. It was nearly 400 years before a religious house was re-established

OVER THE RAINBOW

The Rainbow Arch has stood for centuries, even after a tower collapsed around it in the late 1700s



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 PRIORY MUSEUM

Trace the 1,400-year history of the priory and the creation of the Lindisfarne Gospels with artefacts.



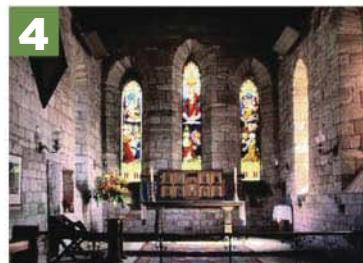
2 CASTLE

Built from stones taken from the dissolved priory, the castle sits on a volcanic mound looking to sea.



3 LINDISFARNE CENTRE

The Gospels may be in London, but an interactive copy is held in the centre, as well as other exhibits.



4 ST MARY'S CHURCH

On the site of the first monastery, you can see surviving parts of the 7th-century architecture.



5 NATURE WALKS

No visit would be complete without a nature trail or exploring Window on Wild Lindisfarne.



6 ST AIDAN'S WINERY

After seeing the brewing house at the priory, a bottle of Lindisfarne mead will make for a tasty souvenir.

“The original priory left quite a legacy”

under the Normans, the ruins of which survive today.

HOLY HISTORY

Although only traces remain, the original priory left quite a legacy. The community was founded around AD 635 by Saint Aidan, who had been invited from Iona by King Oswald to convert Northumberland to Christianity. Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, grew into a seat of power in Anglo-Saxon England. It was during this era that the famous Lindisfarne Gospels – a beautifully decorated Latin manuscript – were created.

After the Viking raid, however, the priory fell into decay until the 11th century when a Benedictine monastery was founded. Building continued but in unusual forms for a religious house. As Lindisfarne is near the English-

Scottish border, the island became embroiled in the wars of the 14th century so fortifications, similar to those seen on castles, were attached. More uncommon additions included a defended gateway, arrow holes and turrets. What was not so uncommon was how Lindisfarne Priory met its end. As was the way of many monasteries and abbeys across England in the 1530s, it was dissolved by King Henry VIII.

LIVING MONUMENT

There, looking out at beautiful coastal views, the stone walls remain as a monument to the priory's 1,400-year history. For a small entrance fee (or free for members of English Heritage), it is possible to wander through the ruins. Be sure to take an extra moment to enjoy Lindisfarne

Priory's iconic 'Rainbow Arch', which somehow stayed standing when the central tower collapsed some 200 years ago. Inside the nearby museum, you can get a sense of the life of the monks, as well as Cuthbert, the Viking raid and the story of the Gospels – although it is not possible to see them as they are held in the British Library in London.

There is plenty to see on Holy Island, with visits to the castle and the Lindisfarne Centre a must. But as the island is only accessible when the tide is out, it is vital to check safe crossing times. Timetables are displayed at the causeway and on the Northumberland County Council website. Restricted travel times may limit how much you can see, but a trip to the picturesque Holy Island is always worth the effort. ◎

WHY NOT VISIT...

Discover more of the Northumbrian coast with these historic sites...

BAMBURGH CASTLE

Perched on the coast, Bamburgh is one of Britain's most dramatic and well-preserved castles.
www.bamburghcastle.com

PAXTON HOUSE

Take a tour of the 18th-century country house and its impressive picture gallery.
paxtonhouse.co.uk

BERWICK TOWN WALLS

The best way to see the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed is by strolling the Elizabethan walls.
www.visitberwick.com

PAST LIVES

HISTORY THROUGH THE EYES OF OUR ANCESTORS

'BABY KILLERS' APPEAR IN THE LONDON SKY

Jon Bauckham reveals how German airships brought terror to the streets of the capital...

Willy Stöwer's painting captures the terror and confusion caused by the Zeppelin raids



READER'S STORY



Charles Fair,
London

During World War I, my grandmother, Marjorie Secretan, worked as a Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse. Throughout the conflict, she wrote dozens of letters to her fiancé, who was serving on the Western Front.

In one of those letters, dated 9 September 1915, she described how she was travelling back to her hospital in Ware, Hertfordshire, after a day out in London. As her train ran alongside the River Lea, a German airship on its way to the capital dropped several bombs nearby:

"Crash! Crash! We caught a glimpse of falling bombs, our heads thrust out of the window. Then, splash! One fell into the river quite close at hand. The water does not improve coats and skirts and Olive says we shall send in the bill to the Kaiser!"

This would have been the raid of 7 September, in which 18 people were killed. The next day, she wrote another letter, referring to the distressing 8 September attacks, which she must have read about in the newspapers:



Charles's grandmother, Marjorie, during WWI

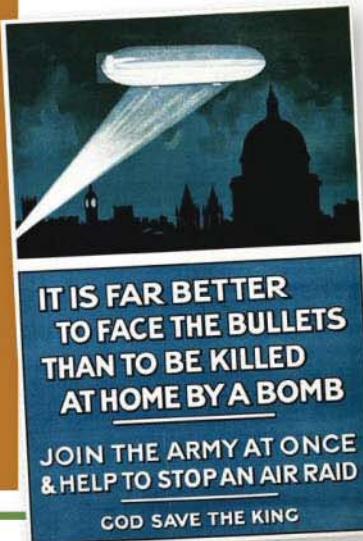
"WHY GO TO WAR? Numberless casualties and all without crossing the Channel!"

Take cover! Take cover!" were the words that six-year-old Lily Baker heard from outside the London flat she shared with her family. Looking out of the window, a policeman was racing down the street on a bicycle, blowing a whistle and shouting to the neighbours. It was only when being ushered into the basement by her mother that she spotted a "huge, great big black sausage" high up in the night sky.

Lily had just seen a German airship, embarking on the first aerial bombing of the capital during World War I. While Lily survived and was able to recall the events 90 years later, others in the city on 31 May 1915 were not so lucky. Seven Londoners lost their lives, joining a mounting civilian death toll that had begun when the airships – colossal flying machines filled with hydrogen gas – bombed East Anglia earlier that year.

But one of the most terrifying raids on London was still to come. Late on 8 September 1915, a Zeppelin airship piloted by flying ace Heinrich Mathy began releasing its deadly cargo. Starting at Golders Green, the vessel drifted south towards the heart of the capital, demolishing buildings and igniting fires. A

Holborn pub, The Dolphin, was blown to pieces, killing the landlord, while a 300kg bomb fell near Smithfield Market, claiming the



The fear of bombing raids was used to recruit men into the army, as seen in this 1915 poster

AIR DEFENCES

Before September 1915, no one had taken the idea of air raids seriously. There were only 16 guns defending London, and many of these were deemed to be "useless and dangerous".

lives of drinkers as they left the Admiral Carter pub. However, Captain Mathy's parting gift was particularly devastating. After passing Liverpool Street Station, two buses took direct hits, resulting in a further 12 fatalities.

THE MORNING AFTER

In terms of material cost, the raid was the most destructive of the war. Damage totalling over £500,000 had been inflicted, and the loss of human life was shocking. When Londoners woke up to the rubble the following morning, 22 people were dead – among them were six children. As the raids continued, public anger increased and before long, the airships were being dubbed 'baby killers' by the press.

Although journalist Michael MacDonagh confessed to finding the sight of a Zeppelin an "amazing spectacle" when he first caught glimpse of Mathy's ship, a month later he wrote in his diary: "The thing of beauty had transformed herself into a hellish monster".

War was no longer confined to the battlefield – radical new technology meant that for the first time in history, no one was truly safe. ◎

GET HOOKED

Ian Castle's *London 1914-17: the Zeppelin Menace* (2008) and Jerry White's *Zeppelin Nights* (2014) provide fascinating accounts. An IWM podcast, with eyewitness interviews, can be downloaded at bit.ly/1leDZ9q

DO YOU HAVE AN ANCESTOR WITH A STORY TO TELL? GET IN TOUCH...

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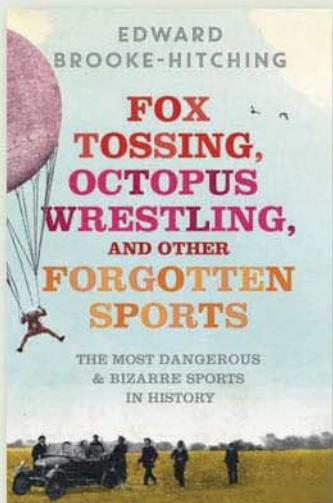
Nottinghamshire
County Council



To enjoy our trailer
view this image through
your AR viewfinder

BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH

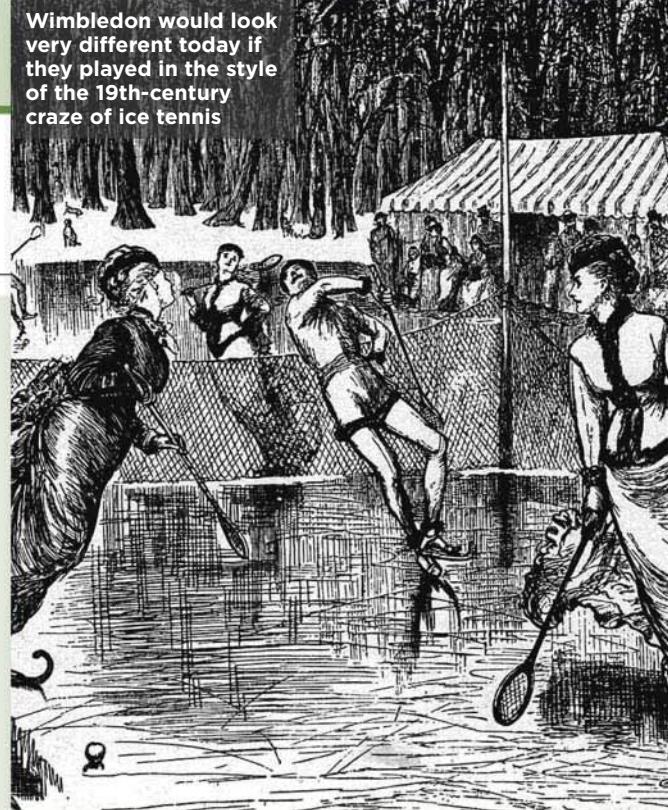


Fox Tossing, Octopus Wrestling and Other Forgotten Sports

By Edward Brooke-Hitching
Simon and Schuster, £12.99
272 pages, hardback

With another summer of sport drawing to a close, and with the next Olympics somehow just a year away, now is a great time to consider the sports and pastimes that our ancestors enjoyed. Going by the evidence in this book, there was nothing they loved better than the cruel and unusual: balloon jumping, bird-batting and 'baseball with cannon' all feature

Wimbledon would look very different today if they played in the style of the 19th-century craze of ice tennis



in 'B' alone. A chapter on lion-baiting is swiftly followed by one on 'man-baiting'. The details may often be grotesque, but they do offer insights into how people filled their time before television.

MEET THE AUTHOR

Edward Brooke-Hitching investigates the weird and wonderful world of extinct sports, and the brave (and often mad) people who played them

The title of your book mentions 'fox-tossing'.

What was this?

Fox-tossing, or *Fuchspullen*, was a sport popular with German aristocrats in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Players split into pairs, holding a slack 4.5-metre cloth between them. Foxes and other animals were then released into the arena and, when a creature stepped onto the cloth, the tossers yanked it taut and the poor animal was catapulted into the sky. It was considered to be the height of sophistication.

How did you go about finding out about the activities in the book?

After discovering fox-tossing, I wondered how many other extinct sports were out there. After a year of digging through

the British Library and other archives, I had found around a hundred lost sports. I had to fill the book with photographs and illustrations – I didn't think it would be believable otherwise.

Are there any sports in your book that you'd particularly like to try your hand at?

Many are just too dangerous to be played today, but that only makes you keener to try them. Balloon jumping, for example, would be thrilling. In the twenties, people (briefly) thought it would be a great idea

to strap hot air balloons to their backs and leap into a strong wind. Firework boxing would be fun to try too, but I haven't quite plucked up the courage to give it a go.

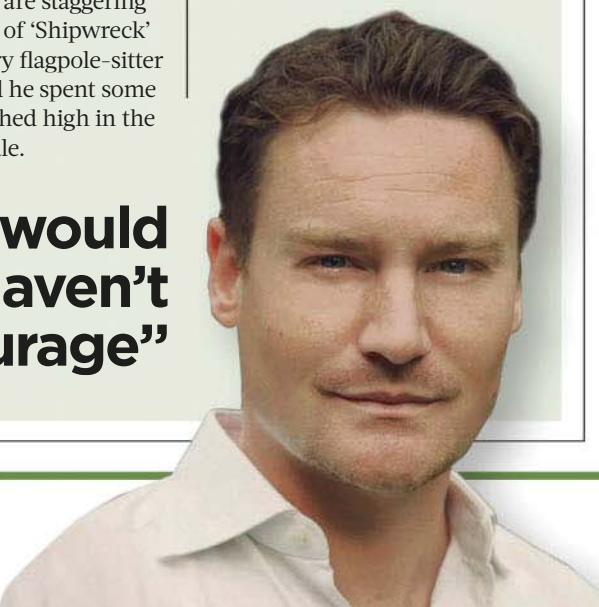
Do any characters from these stories stand out as particular heroes for you?

I was definitely inspired to write the story of aircraftman 'Brainy' Dobs, a forgotten balloon-jumping hero who came to a grisly end championing the sport he loved. As well as him, the statistics of Emperor Augustus the Strong's fox-tossing matches are staggering and the exploits of 'Shipwreck' Kelly, a legendary flagpole-sitter – who estimated he spent some 1,177 hours perched high in the air – is a great tale.

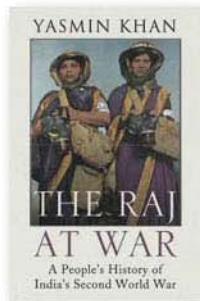
What do you think these sports tell us about history, and human nature?

The savagery of the earlier sports, such as the animal baitings, give you a graphic idea of just how brutal daily life once was, and how far we've come. But also, by learning about how historical figures entertained themselves, you get a real sense of their personalities, which helps bring them to life. It's fascinating to study the wit and imagination of our ancestors, to see just how brave, inventive, and sometimes completely mad, they were.

"Firework boxing would be fun, but I haven't plucked up the courage"



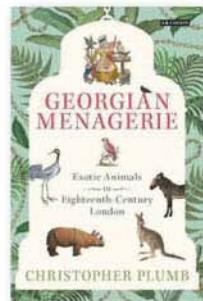
THE BEST OF THE REST



The Raj at War: a People's History of India's Second World War

By Yasmin Khan
Bodley Head, £25
432 pages, hardback

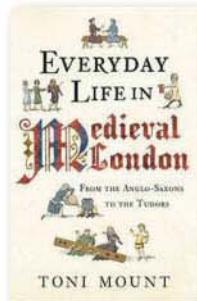
At almost 2 million strong, the Indian volunteer army in World War II was the largest there has ever been. As this first comprehensive account of the Indian home front shows, the mobilisation of those people – and the wider political and cultural effects it caused – had a transformative effect on an entire nation.



Georgian Menagerie: Exotic Animals in Eighteenth-Century London

By Christopher Plumb
IB Tauris, £20
304 pages, hardback

Birds, zebras, elephants and camels are on display in this lively and entertaining exploration of the Georgians' fascination with the exotic. As both rich and poor flocked to see strange creatures from across the globe in London menageries, Plumb reveals much about British society and the growth of the Empire.



Everyday Life in Medieval London: From the Anglo-Saxons to the Tudors

By Toni Mount
Amberley, £9.99,
336 pages, paperback

If you took a modern-day Londoner and threw them 1,000 years into the past, what would their life have been like? You'll get an idea in Mount's book, which doesn't just want to tell the grand stories of the capital but uncover the daily grind and worries of ordinary people over the centuries.

READ UP ON...

FOOD

Nutrition to pleasure; feasting to fasting – here's an appetising menu of books to help you get a taste of our historical relationship with food

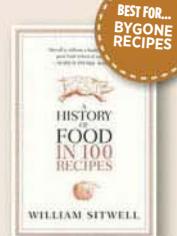


Medieval banquets gave new meaning to binge eating and drinking

A History of Food in 100 Recipes

By William Sitwell (2012)

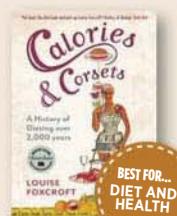
Refreshingly different in its approach, each chapter focuses on a particular dish-of-old, exploring the social and culinary story behind it. From roast goat (30 BC) to tiger nut sweets (1400 BC), there's plenty to tempt, as well as put off.



Calories and Corsets: a History of Dieting over 2,000 Years

By Louise Foxcroft (2012)

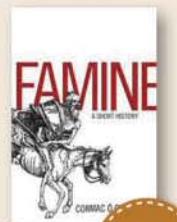
There have been some strange 'remedies', revealed in this warmly written book, as people have worried about their health and figures throughout history. It's reassuring to remember that our modern preoccupations are nothing new.



Famine: a Short History

By Cormac Ó Gráda (2009)

As much as we worry about our diet, food remains a scarce resource for many. This history looks at the causes and consequences of mass starvation across centuries, and it's sobering, sometimes maddening, stuff.



VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



From farming to blackouts, this engaging guide tells the stories of the home front

The Second World War on the Home Front: Life in Britain During the War

By Juliet Gardiner
Andre Deutsch, £30, 64 pages, hardback

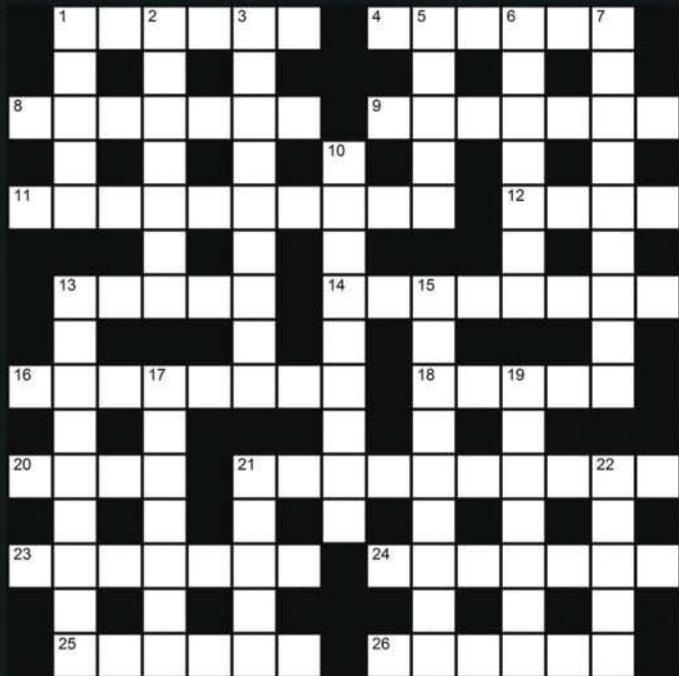
World War II slogans such as 'Dig for Victory' and 'Make Do and Mend' have always evoked vivid images of the home front. Explore more about how people lived and worked during the war with this visual treasure trove.



CROSSWORD N° 20

You could be one of three prize winners if you complete this month's historical crossword

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1 Site of a British Civil Wars battle of June, 1645 (6)
- 4 Name given to the last surviving passenger pigeon, who died in 1914 (6)
- 8 EH ___ (1879–1976), English illustrator of *Winnie-the-Pooh* and other works (7)
- 9 Henri ___ (1869–1954), influential French painter (7)
- 11 Caribbean island ceded to the United States by Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War of 1898 (6,4)
- 12 Niels ___ (1885–1962), Danish physicist and quantum theorist who won the Nobel Prize in 1922 (4)
- 13/17 The forced relocation of Native Americans, following

the passing of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 (5,2,5)
14 The unlikely 'weapon' used to murder the Bulgarian dissident writer Georgi Markov in 1978 (8)
16 Wife of King George II of England (or George IV) (8)
18 Charles ___ (1877–1910), motoring pioneer, best known for his partnership with Henry Royce (5)
20 Kingdom of south-east England ruled by Æthelberht in the sixth century (4)
21 Die ___, 1974 operetta by Johann Strauss II (10)
23 Pablo ___ (1881–1973), Spanish abstract painter (7)
24 Ray ___ (b.1932), Welsh-born snooker champion (7)

CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemedia.co.uk/privacy-policy.

25 ___ Carrie, 1900 novel by Theodore Dreiser (6)

26 Infantryman's muzzle-loaded firearm, superseded by the rifle in the 19th century (6)

DOWN

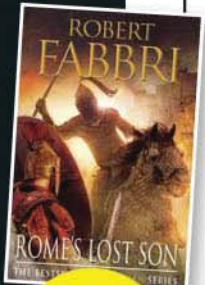
- 1 Jawaharlal ___ (1889–1964), the first Prime Minister of an independent India (5)
- 2 Air disaster of 1949 in which 18 members of the Torino football team were killed (7)
- 3 Name of a prominent family of Swiss mathematicians of the 17th and 18th centuries (9)
- 5 A mission in San Antonio, Texas, and the site of a memorable battle in 1836 (5)
- 6 David ___ (b.1944), the First Minister of Northern Ireland (7)
- 7 Ancient Greek playwright, author of *The Persians* and *Seven Against Thebes* (9)
- 10 Rapid-response militia companies in the American Revolutionary War (9)
- 13 A genre of play, the works of 7 Down for example (9)
- 15 Renée ___ (1770–1824), French woman who, disguised, fought during the Revolution – nicknamed 'The Angevin' (9)
- 17 See 13 Across
- 19 Jean-Baptiste ___ (1744–1829), French naturalist and early evolutionist (7)
- 21 Bob ___ (1927–87), American dancer, stage choreographer and director (5)
- 22 German military submarine, most commonly linked to World War II (1-4)

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Post entries to **History Revealed, September 2015 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to september2015@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk by noon on **16 September 2015**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 18



The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited

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HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life

A-Z of History

The intrepid inspector **Nige Tassell** invites you to peek inside this issue's intriguing compendium of information

Looking behind at the Indy 500

The iconic motor race, the Indianapolis 500, was run for the first time in 1911, but the debut was notable for another reason. It was the first-ever occasion a rear-view mirror was attached to a motor vehicle. The device gave its inventor, Ray Harroun, a clear advantage as he – unlike all the other competitors – didn't need a passenger in his car to warn him when another vehicle was approaching. He won the inaugural race.

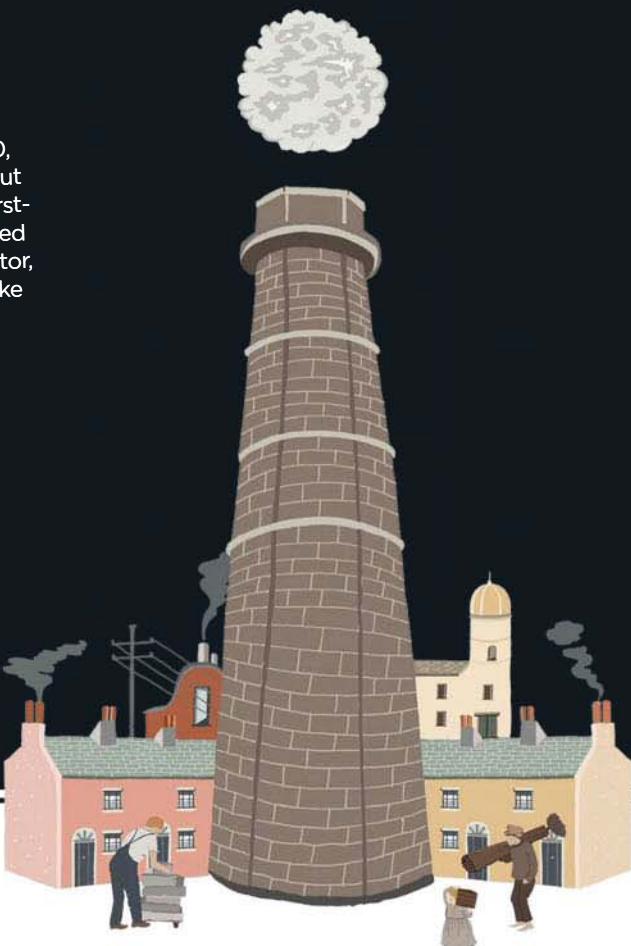
IDI IN THE RING

Before he staged a coup in 1971 and embarked on a gruesome, eight-year campaign of mass genocide that resulted in the deaths of an estimated 300,000 people,

Ugandan dictator Idi Amin spent nine years as the country's light-heavyweight boxing champion.

ICE CREAM AWEIGH!

By 1945, the fleet of the US Navy boasted its own ice-cream barge. Constructed at a cost of \$1 million, this floating ice-cream parlour had one mission: to keep US sailors in the Pacific cool. To keep up with the huge demand, the barge was capable of churning out some 1,500 gallons of the cold stuff every hour.



INDUSTRIAL INFANTS

Throughout the Industrial Revolution in Britain, the pressure on the workforce was vast and accelerating. Accordingly, it was estimated that, by the 1860s, 20 per cent of those working in the textiles industry were under the age of 15.

Some were as young as five years old.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

When India became independent of British colonial rule in 1947, the country was carved up along broadly religious lines – what became known as the 'partition'. The job of deciding the crucial borders between India and newly created Pakistan fell to a British lawyer named Cyril Radcliffe. Yet Radcliffe had to complete the goliath task in just five weeks and without ever visiting the sub-continent beforehand.

ISAAC'S INTRO TO NUMBERS

The young Isaac Newton wasn't taught mathematics at all during his schooling at the Free Grammar School in Grantham, Lincolnshire. Having been taken out of school at the age of 17 in order to help run the family farm, it was only his agricultural incompetence that saw him return to education. It was after he was accepted by Trinity College, Cambridge, that Newton was provided with his first encounter with maths.

Invading Ibiza

As unlikely as it sounds, the sun-drenched party island of Ibiza was once invaded by snow-kissed Norway. In 1109, while on a crusade towards the Holy Land, the Norwegian King Sigurd I successfully attacked Ibiza and several neighbouring islands as part of an ongoing campaign to weaken the Muslim faith across the Mediterranean.

CHECK MATE, IVAN

For a ruler renowned for his brutality when conquering territories and expanding Russia into a vast super-state, Ivan the Terrible died in a rather more peaceful environment. In 1584, he suffered a stroke while playing chess.

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